

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON II, FIRST QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JAN. 12.

Text of the Lesson, Acts II, 1-21.
Memory Verses, 2-4—Golden Text,
Acts II, 38—Commentary Prepared
by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

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1. "And when the day of Pentecost was fully come they were all with one accord in one place." This day, called Pentecost, or "fiftieth day," is mentioned again in chapter xx, 16, and I Cor. xvi, 8, as a day to be remembered and observed, and is foreshadowed in Lev. xxiii, 15, 16, in the new meal offering of first fruits fifty days after the sheaf of first fruits, the former representing the resurrection of Christ on the day after the Passover Sabbath and the latter, fifty days later, suggesting the event of our lesson in connection with the beginning of the gathering of the body of Christ from all nations. The leaven in the fiftieth day offering sets forth the sin even in the believer, for leaven is always a type of evil, but it is met by the blood of the sacrifice (Lev. xxiii, 17-21). Christ is the first fruits; we are a kind of first fruits (I Cor. xv, 23; Jas. i, 18). While the disciples of Christ waited for the promise of the Father they continued in prayer and supplication (Acts i, 4, 14), but whether the election of Matthias to fill the place of Judas was of the Lord or of Peter is a question. Some disciples still find it difficult to pray and wait without the transaction of some other business. We may possibly find Paul and not Matthias as the twelfth. See the one accord of the Lord's people in i, 14; ii, 1, 46; iv, 24; v, 12; vii, 6; ix, 25; just seven times; the one accord of Satan's followers in vii, 57; xii, 20; xviii, 12; xix, 29; just four times, the worldwide number, suggesting the whole world in the wicked one hating God (Rev. vii, 1; I John v, 19, R. V.; John xv, 18, 19). The word is only used once elsewhere (Rom. xv, 6), and teaches us with one mind and one mouth to glorify God.

2-4. "They were all filled with the Holy Ghost." When the Holy Spirit came upon Christ at His baptism, He came in the form of a dove, for there was no need of a purifying or consuming fire, but saved sinners need the Spirit as a fire. The saying in Isa. lxi, 2, "The fire causeth the waters to boil to make Thy name known," taken in connection with the water as the word (Eph. v, 26), and the Spirit as fire helps us to understand why some people who know much of the word of God seem to have no power or go in them. The water is not boiling; they need the fire of the Holy Spirit. The Spirit came as the Lord Jesus said He would and took possession of these redeemed ones, His temples, and at once they began to speak, or rather the Spirit who filled them began to speak through them. See in Acts iv, 31, how when they were filled on another occasion they spoke the word of God with boldness. While yet with them in His mortal body Jesus had told them, "It is not ye that speak, but the Spirit of your Father that speaketh in you" (Matt. x, 20). Neither the thoughts nor the words were theirs; but, as in the case of the sweet psalmist of Israel, the Spirit of the Lord spake by them, and His word was in their tongue (I Sam. xxi, 27).

5-11. Jews from all nations were gathered at Jerusalem, and quickly they came together and heard these unlearned Galileans talking in the languages of all lands concerning the wonderful works of God. The Holy Spirit had taken full control of these men and was telling through them the things of God and of Christ as Jesus said He would (John xvi, 13-16). He who first gave different languages to people (Gen. xi, 7) can as easily cause others to speak these languages when He sees fit, and, although we do not hear of missionaries in our day acquiring a foreign language in that way, yet I am acquainted with missionaries who, in reliance upon Job xxxiv, 4, were able to speak in a foreign tongue in a very short time. One whom I know passed an examination in six months that would ordinarily require a year of study. The Spirit does not talk of the works of man, nor does He honor man, but He loves to honor God. Like the servant of Abraham when he went to obtain a wife for Isaac, He tells of the only Son and how the Father had given all things into His hand. The messenger of the Lord is not expected to think out his message and tell the people his thoughts, but he is expected to receive it from the Lord and deliver it as the Lord's message (Ex. iv, 12; Jer. i, 7; John xii, 49; I Pet. iv, 11).

12-15. This supernatural occurrence was to these devout Jews wholly incomprehensible, and they tried to explain it by saying that these men were full of new wine, about as silly an explanation as is given by some of the wise and professedly devout men of our day of some of the wonderful works of God. The natural man, however educated or religious he may be, cannot receive the things of the Spirit of God, for they are foolishness unto Him (I Cor. ii, 14), and these devout, religious Jews needed just what Nicodemus needed, a new birth, the gift of God, which many of them a little later received. That the wisdom of this world cannot comprehend or explain the things of God is repeatedly shown in the book of Daniel, a book which some of the wise men seem to wish out of the Bible, perhaps because therein is shown the utter inability of the wisdom of Egypt to explain the things of God. The wise of this world are drunken, but not with wine (Isa. xxix, 9). Consider also Eph. v, 18, and some similarity between a man filled with wine and one filled with the Spirit.

16-21. Peter does not say that this was the fulfillment of that part of Joel's prophecy which he quotes, but that it was a sample of it or, if you prefer, a fulfillment, for one has truly said that prophecy may have a germinant accomplishment while the complete fulfillment is yet in the future. That Joel's prophecy has not yet had its fulfillment (if you will suffer the word) or its final fulfillment is seen in the context, for Israel is still ashamed and humiliated among the nations, and Jerusalem is not holy, for strangers still possess her, and the Lord has not yet returned to dwell in Zion (Joel iii, 17, 21). The judgment of nations (Joel iii, 1, 2), of which our Lord spoke in Matt. xxv, 31-46, has not yet taken place, for He has not yet come in His glory. When He thus comes, we will come with Him to be associated with Him in judging the nations (Col. iii, 4; I Cor. vi, 2; Rev. ii, 26-28). Let us be filled with the Spirit and be His faithful witnesses till He come.

A REMARKABLE YEAR.

THE PECULIAR WEATHER THAT MADE 1816 A PHENOMENON.

No Summer Except What Little Came
In December—In New England the
Year Was Called "Eighteen Hun-
dred and Starve to Death."

European and American data represent the year as having been phenomenal in almost every particular. In New England the year went by the name of "eighteen hundred and starve to death," and the summer months are known in history as "the cold summer of 1816," so remarkable was the temperature.

The sun's rays seemed to be destitute of heat, and all nature was clad in a sable hue. Men and women became frightened and imagined that the fire in the sun was being rapidly extinguished and that the world would soon come to an end. Ministers took the phenomenon for the text of their sermons, and pseudo scientific men talked of things they knew not of, while the fanatics took advantage of the occasions to form religious organizations.

The winter of 1815-16 was very cold in Europe, but comparatively mild in this country, and did not in any way indicate the severe weather that soon prevailed. Even the almanacs were silent, and, although the usual indications "about now look out for cold weather" or "this is a good time for snow" were entered in the regular portions of the book devoted to the winter predictions, those used for chronicling the pleasant months had no such alarming warnings.

January was mild, so much so that for days the people allowed their fires to go out, as artificial heat made the buildings uncomfortably warm. This pleasant weather was broken by a severe cold snap in February, but this low temperature passed in a few days, and a warmer condition similar to the month previous set in. March "came in like a lion, but went out like a lamb." There was nothing unusual in the climatic conditions of the month which differed from those generally found in the windy season. April was the advance guard of this strange freak in temperature. The early days were warm and bright, but as the month drew to a close the cold increased until it ended in ice and snow and a very low temperature. To those who delighted in balmy May days and loved to watch the budding flowers the May of 1816 was a bitter disappointment. True, buds came, but so did the frost, and one night laid all vegetation a blackened waste. Corn was killed, and the fields had to be made ready for another planting, but the people's astonishment was complete when they found ice formed to the thickness of half an inch in the pools. June, the "month of roses," was this year a month of ice and desolation. The "oldest inhabitant" was surprised, for never before had the mercury sunk so low in the tube in these latitudes in the last month of spring. Frost, ice and snow were common. Almost every green thing that had taken advantage of a few warm days to develop was killed, and various kinds of fruit were nearly all destroyed. One day the beautiful snow fell to a depth of ten inches in Vermont, seven inches in Maine and three inches in Massachusetts and central New York. Matters were beginning to be interesting. People were undecided whether to spend the winter in the south or at the seashore and mountains. One day the latter resorts were desirable, and the next would decide in favor of the former, but on the whole the southern climate was preferred.

July was accompanied by frost and ice, and those who celebrated the glorious Fourth "not wisely but too well" found an abundance of ice handy for immediate use the next morning. It was not very thick, not more than one-sixteenth of an inch, but it was ice, and it caused the good people of New England, New York and some sections of Pennsylvania to look grave. That month Indian corn was destroyed in all but the most favored locations, and but a small quantity escaped. Surely August would put an end to such cold weather, but the farmers as well as hotel proprietors were doomed to disappointment. The midsummer month was as if possible more cheerless than the days already passed. Ice formed even thicker than it had done the month before, and corn was so badly frozen that it was cut for fodder, and almost every green plant in this country as well as Europe was frozen. Papers received from England stated that the year 1816 would be remembered by the generation then living as a year in which there was no summer.

What little corn ripened in the unexplored states was worth almost its weight in silver, and farmers were compelled to provide themselves with corn grown in 1815 for the seed they used in the spring of 1817. This seed never cost so much, being difficult to get even at \$5 per bushel.

The last month of summer was ushered in bright and warm, and for two weeks the now almost frozen people began to thaw out. It was the mildest weather of the year, and just as the inhabitants got fairly to appreciate it old Boreas and Jack Frost came along and whitened and hardened everything in their path. On the 16th ice formed a quarter of an inch thick, and winter clothing that had been laid away for a few days was again brought forth and wrapped round shivering humanity. By this time the people had given up all hopes of again seeing the flowers bloom or hearing the birds sing and began to prepare for a hard winter.

October kept up the reputation of its predecessors, as there was scarcely a day that the thermometer registered higher than 30 degrees. November was also extremely cold, and sleighing was good the first week of the month; but, strange to relate, December was the mildest and most comfortable month of the entire year, a condition which led many people to believe that the seasons had changed about.

Of course the cold spell sent breadstuffs to an unheard of price, and it was impossible to obtain for table use many of the common vegetables, as they were required for seed. Flour sold in 1817 in the cities for \$13 per barrel, and the average price of wheat in England was 97 shillings per quarter.—Boston Globe.

Earning the Money.

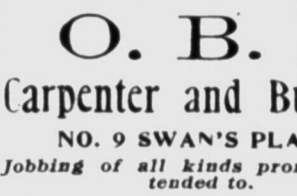
Sandy—What are yer layin' here fer, pard?
Cinders—Why, a benevolent old gent just gave me a dollar wid de understandin' dat I take a bath.
Sandy—Yer ain't goin' to deceive him, pard?
Cinders—Sure not! He didn't specify de kind of bath, so I'm goin' to make it a sun bath.—Philadelphia Record.



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ELEVATED OR SUBWAY.

The brief message which Mayor Dickinson sent to the city government in relation to the rapid transit problem, will doubtless have the effect of further crystallizing public sentiment and directing public endeavor along the lines suggested by him. The mayor and his associates are deserving of credit for the skillful manner in which they have handled a situation that required the most extreme delicacy to avoid clashing in interests and views among those most directly concerned in the outcome. The plan is sufficiently outlined to afford a basis of discussion, and is undoubtedly the only one that could have resulted from the circumstances surrounding the situation.

The message amounts to this: A subway is the only practicable substitute for an elevated road. An elevated road must be built unless the city and company agree upon a plan for a subway which the legislature will sanction. The company seems disposed to co-operate with the city, provided that the terms and obligations governing the building of a subway are not more burdensome than those at present imposed. The mayor believes that a subway will not prove to be a more expensive enterprise than the building of an elevated road. The subway possesses most of the advantages and eliminates many of the disadvantages of an elevated line.

The message is exactly in line with the suggestions made by the Chronicle from time to time, and without doubt expresses in a general way the nearly universal sentiment of the city. It has been feared that the expense of building a subway would be so much greater than that required for the construction of an elevated line, that the railway company might on that account hesitate to agree to a change in the plans. If the mayor's idea that the cost of a subway will not be materially greater is well founded then one of the most serious obstacles will be removed. The committee having the matter in charge have evidently given their time and thought to good purpose, with the result that the preliminary stage is entered upon with as great promise of success as could be possible. [Cambridge Chronicle.]

THE CONCORD AVENUE WIDENING.

The aldermen passed the order for the widening of Concord avenue, Tuesday evening, but in the common council it was referred to the next city government. Those who favor the widening make a very strong case, and if the matter had been reached earlier in the season, it would probably have passed. There can be no doubt that the avenue must be widened, eventually. It must become a leading thoroughfare, and should be made attractive and convenient. It can be widened now more cheaply than at a later date, when the abutting property has been improved.

The widening will aid in bringing valuable property into the market, and will stimulate its development. In these days people hesitate about building where the facilities for transportation are lacking. The tendency of the city is to grow in this direction, and with a good car service there can be no doubt that much building would follow. Every new building would be additional taxable property, to say nothing of the increase of land valuation. We believe that the improvement would pay for itself in this way within a few years. It should not be postponed. [Cambridge Chronicle.]

THE NEW BOULEVARD.

Gov. Crane's recommendation regarding metropolitan parks seems to settle the question of a new boulevard from Middlesex Falls to the Charles river this year. One of his objections to new work is that the apportionment of expenses for work done in the past has not been settled, on account of the appeals made from the decision of the commission. This objection will probably be removed before another year has passed, and the municipalities will begin to reimburse the state for its expenditures.

The appointment of Capt. Hugh Bancroft as assistant district attorney is a gratifying one. He is young—one of the youngest men who ever held the position—but has an exceptional record, and coming from good stock, can hardly fail to do good work.

At Santiago, New Year's day, the Cuban baseball team beat the Cubans. The duty on Cuban baseball players should be reduced, that American audiences may see some good playing.

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FOUGHT WITH BRAVERY.

Joseph F. Scott Received a Medal from Congress for Gallantry—Now Retired from Service—Possesses Many Curios.

There is need to go far to find a soldier and veteran of the Spanish war worthy to be compared with the most famous of the country. Although Hobson and his comrades have secured more fame and the greater amount of glory and honor, not less deserving are the heroes who were engaged in cutting the cable at Cienfuegos, Cuba, in the early days of the war. And if Joseph F. Scott who was one of the 25 who were engaged in this exploit, has not before been noticed in the newspapers, it was owing to his modesty which does not permit him to boast of a feat which may compare favorably with any in the annals of the war.

The 25 sailors from the gunboat Nashville, or at least the survivors among them who were engaged in cutting the Cienfuegos cables, have all been rewarded.



JOSEPH F. SCOTT.

For the bold act by medals from congress. Mr. Scott showed the reporter his medal, which reads "For Heroism and Gallantry, while under fire of the enemy, Joseph F. Scott, corporal U. S. Marine Corps, U. S. S. Nashville, cutting cables at Cienfuegos, Cuba, May 11, 1898, on the reverse side is Minerva repulsing Discord. This medal is made from the gun metal of the old ship Constitution. The operation which congress deemed worthy of a medal was in truth bold to the verge of recklessness. The party had to go out from the Nashville in a small boat to within 100 feet of the shore, where, constantly under fire of some 2000 Spanish soldiers in the fort, they had to saw through a cable incased in two inches of steel. Mr. Scott had to take his post in the rear of the boat, which part was nearest the shore, and then "blanket" the fire of the enemy by himself keeping up a constant shower of shot on the fort. His work was so effective and the Spaniards such poor marksmen, that the expectation of only four were killed and eleven wounded. Mr. Scott never received a scratch.

But, although this may be regarded as his greatest exploit, it was but a fragment of the service which he was ordered to perform before retiring. He served on the Nashville from August 21, 1897, till July 31, 1898, and the Nashville, he said, was in the thick of the Cuban war, then went to the Philippines and did duty among the islands there, and was among the first of the American vessels to go to Taku on the Chinese expedition of 1900. He was on the Oregon when the Oregon and the Nashville were ordered to convey her to dry dock in Japan. Corporal Scott went everywhere with his ship and thus had exceptional opportunities for making a collection of curios from all parts of the world.

It is impossible in a brief article like this to do justice to the collection which Mr. Scott succeeded in making. He would take everything and anything that seemed to him unique, beautiful or valuable, and when he had obtained a box full he would ship them home. It speaks in testimony to the care taken in transporting these things that hardly anything was injured in the trip across the ocean and then across the continent of North America. In the voyage to the Philippines the Nashville went via the Atlantic and the Suez canal. Mr. Scott seized this chance to visit the Holy Land and rejoined his ship farther on. From the Holy Land he brought away numbers of articles of olive wood which is used extensively there.

In the Indian ocean he got many remarkable shells and chambered nautilus, which are to be found only here. In Ceylon he picked up several objects worthy of some special mention. Among these are several small statues of elephants in black ebony, with tusks of pure ivory. He also obtained small statues of Chinese horsemen showing the dress, weapons and armor with great distinctness. In the Philippines he spent some months going with General Kodine's expedition through the island of Mindanao. For distinguished gallantry here he is to receive another medal. And he has been recommended for yet a third medal by Admiral Seymour, on whose island of Guam he fought. It is his one of the bravest soldiers.

It was in Japan and China that Corporal Scott got his greatest chance to pick up treasures. Little Chinese gods, and Josses, as they are called, were among the most curious things he brought away. These are merely little carved ivory images of more or less ugly beings, but with every native superstition of China in them. His accumulation of these things was not so great as to cause Corporal Scott any difficulty in purchasing several. He has three or four of the greatest treasures with age, for they must have been made over 500 years ago. The art of making satsuma ware has been lost these 500 years, and it is exceedingly difficult to get genuine pieces. The Nashville conveyed the Oregon to Kure for repairs. This is a government city located some 600 miles up on the inland sea of Japan. The crew of the Nashville were the first Europeans ever to set foot there. While in that city Corporal Scott purchased a painting on silk of a dwarfed tree. This dwarfing of trees is another of the lost arts of the east and the painting is an exceedingly great rarity. Probably as shown by the yellow tint in the silk, the painting is some 700 years old. The silk is partially painted and partly embroidered. The tree stands close by the sea which is listening with gold thread to represent the glitter of the setting sun. The picture is so highly valued that Jordan, Marsh & Co. deemed it worthy to be in their art exhibit for some weeks.

These are only a few of the most notable of the many treasures which came into Mr. Scott's possession while in the east. Of course there are many more of scarcely less value. He has a collection of rare foreign stamps which would make the eyes of any amateur philatelist bulge out with envy. His accumulation of some hundreds of photos of all sorts of eastern scenes would give any kodak cranks many a sleepless night. On his way home from the east he stopped on the island of Guam and while there he brought up a piece of coral from the sea. He arrived at his home last May definitely retired from the service and expects henceforth to lead a peaceful life.

But the collection described above is comprised solely of what may be termed

Corporal Scott's peaceful trophies. They were obtained largely by the calm methods of barter and purchase and while they reflect credit on his observation and far-sightedness, they do not show his prowess against the foe. Among his warlike trophies, won at the risk of life and limb, a piece of the Cienfuegos cable occupies a prominent place. In addition he has as a reminder of that memorable day some of the shells which the Spaniards fired at the heroic blue-jackets, and which by the way, are brass coated and poisoned. From the Nashville were fired the first and last shots of the war and Mr. Scott has both these in his possession. It is doubtful if any other man in the world has as unique a treasure. He also has insignia from Gen. Weyler's brother-in-law who was captured in Cuban waters April 27, 1901.

In the Philippines the gallant corporal obtained a Filipino flag which he hauled down with his own hands in the face of the fire of the enemy. Another trophy is the saddle cloth of a Filipino general, all worked in varying designs with silver thread. The gold buttons from the coat of a Chinese mandarin slain at Tientsin form yet another of his war captures. But why describe further? Suffice it to say that Corporal Scott has forced every continent to yield up some treasures for his museum of curios, and as a result has a collection which is not to be equalled in the city. He is always perfectly willing to show them to visitors at his home. In Cambridge and a visit to his house is at once a pleasant and instructive way of passing the afternoon. Since his return from the wars he has had several gatherings of war veterans of the vicinity at his home and purposes to have more throughout the winter.

ASK THE USE OF CAMBRIDGE LAND.

Selectmen from the town of Lincoln appeared before the Cambridge water board last week to ask that they be permitted to carry a proposed new town way through some land in their township which is owned by this city in connection with its water supply. The town proposes to lay out a special town way from the Lexington line to the Concord line on which an electric road may be established, which shall be devoted to the uses of such road alone. This way is not to be along the Concord turnpike because it is too narrow throughout and the grades are very difficult. The town, too, wishes that its public roads be not used by any electric line.

The engineer engaged by the town to lay out a route for the road to govern those which the selectmen have proposed than the regular turnpike, although it seems to represent a considerable detour, and which avoids all the grades but one. But this route goes through a strip of land in several sections, all some 200 feet long, which belongs to this city. The right of eminent domain does not extend to land owned by another town so Lincoln has to ask the permission of this city before it can go on with its town way. On this errand the selectmen came Tuesday evening, and stated their case before the board. They were pretty closely questioned by the representatives of this city, but seemed to show that no harm would be done to the water supply and that the route they desired was the only feasible one. In order to protect the water supply Cambridge has to go to some expense purchasing land in the vicinity which might be a source of pollution, and, of course, moves cautiously in granting any such permission as the town of Lincoln asks. The board took the matter under consideration.

HARVARD'S PRESSING NEED.

Probably there is no department of Harvard university today that stands in greater need of attention than the library. For some years efforts have been made to secure the additional room needed in the old Gore hall building, but it appears that the limit has been pretty nearly reached, and that this university is far behind other institutions of the kind in respect to library facilities. Columbia has a monumental library building costing nearly a million dollars, with shelf room for a million volumes. Princeton's library, with the same accommodations, cost nearly \$600,000, and the Cornell library building, completed in 1899, cost \$300,000, and has a capacity for 400,000 volumes. Harvard is seriously crippled in this respect. Gore hall has a capacity of about 200,000 volumes, and there is no room for any more in the east wing. Yet books are being added to the library at the rate of 11,000 volumes a year, to say nothing of the recent gift to the library of 10,000 volumes from the Riverside collection, and additional shelf room is absolutely needed.

If Harvard's library were merely a storehouse for books, it would be possible for many years to keep up with the demand for additional shelf room. But the library of Harvard is a working library. To secure the full benefits to be derived from its collections of books, there must be increased space for administrative purposes, and study rooms for the professors and advanced students. Other colleges provide these, and they have been secured in the Harvard library in a limited way, only by robbing Peter to pay Paul. The college libraries which have been mentioned have all been gifts, and Harvard stands greatly in need of a munificent donor.

A solution of the problem with which Harvard is confronted, in the minds of the college authorities who have given it most thought, would seem to be the erection of a general reading room building between the library and Massachusetts avenue, communicating with the new section at the end of this wing and at the south end with old Gore hall. This would provide not only the additional shelf room, but would afford the necessary administrative space, and provide the study rooms for the use of the books, without which the library becomes a mere storehouse, fulfilling only a very limited part of the functions of a college library. The university possesses many treasures in the way of books, manuscripts, maps and pamphlets, and the time is ripe for the erection of a building which shall make them of the greatest value to those in the university. [Boston Transcript.]

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LOST—In Arlington, between Mill street and postoffice building, Friday, Dec. 27, a gold watch chain with emblem of the Odd Fellows' fraternity upon it. Finder will return to J. D. Rosie, postoffice building, Arlington.

WOMAN'S COSTUMES.

By Josephine Robb.

Velvets are to the front. Last winter they were well liked but this year they are universally popular. Perhaps even more fashionable are the suits of velvet and corduroy. Every well appointed outfit now includes a gown of this rich yet durable material, which is usually plain and tailor made. In fact velvet has almost superseded cloth for the walking costume. Plain stitched bands form an effective trimming for these gowns. A handsome street costume of tan broadcloth is shown here. The Prince Albert coat is completely covered



Street Costume of Tan Broadcloth, Panné Velvet and—Applique Embroidery.
From John Wanamaker, Broadway, N. Y.

with applique embroidery of tan taffeta and panne velvet, worked with Corticelli Filo silk. The broad collar and revers are of tan panne edged with three bias folds of the tan, red and black velvet. These same bias folds of velvet appear on the cuff of the Paquin sleeve and at the hem of the skirt, the black velvet being the lower fold. This accenting of the hem of the skirt with shades of the trimming is one of the new features of the winter gowns. The undersleeve consists of a puff of tan chiffon, covered with heavy lace, and ending in a straight cuff over the hand of panne velvet edged with the triple folds. A knot of tan chiffon and lace at the throat completes this thoroughly artistic and up-to-date costume.

An exquisite dinner gown is this imported from the Paris house of Sara Meyer. The material is pastel blue satin soiled made over a white taffeta lining. The skirt is trimmed with a series of transverse tucks termed the sunburst interspersed with insertions of rare lace. There is a fan-shaped cir-



A Sara Meyer Dinner Gown.
Courtesy of Schlesinger and Mayer, Chicago.

lar flounce ornamented with insertions and tucking. The bodice is also tucked and is partially covered with a 'sunny' bolero trimmed with the insertions of lace. The sleeves are tucked and tight-fitting to the elbow, while the undersleeves of white chiffon are puffed out in the balloon shape seen in the new gowns. The collar is of lace with a huge choux of chiffon at the back. In corvise this beautiful costume the best results will be obtained by using Corticelli silk.

The knell of the separate waist has often been sounded, yet it still survives and helps to give the broadshouldered effect which is desired in the fashionable figure. The extremely long waisted effects of the past season are now a bit modified, but a decided dip is still given to the waist line in all modish gowns. A variation in this style has recently appeared in an imported model, the wide belt of which is shaped in a sort of square, back and front.

A rich crocheted lace, extremely fashionable, is hung over drop skirts of chiffon and liberty satin, and is trimmed with bands of black thread lace. The skirt clings closely to the figure, spreading in a circular flounce at the foot. The bodice is cut square in the neck, back and front, and is outlined with the black lace. The opening is filled in with a guimpe of the Irish crocheted lace, unlined. A flounce of the lace and chiffon at the corsage completes this simple yet elegant costume. The sleeves are long, the flaring cuff extending well over the hand.



Corné Fancy Bodice, Elaborately Stitched.
From Lord & Taylor, Broadway, N. Y.

sels in Persian colors. The belt is of fine folds of the taffeta, closely stitched in red and is broad and pointed in the back, narrowing toward the front to an inch width. The chemise and standing collar are of the fine folds of taffeta,

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stitched in red and braided down the middle. The sleeves are full at the elbow, the deep cuffs consisting of the stitched folds and braided trimming. The blouse is fitted to the figure by several darts extending from the waist to the bust. These are featherstitched in red and finished at the top with arrow heads. This pretty bodice can be easily cooled at home, using Corticelli silk for fancy stitching.

Another imported bodice of great beauty is of novelty silk and chiffon. The pattern has stripes of coral and a white ground, with dull blue, shadowy laces effects all over the material. The waist is made with bolero fronts and a



Novelty Silk and Chiffon Bodice.
From Stern Brothers, West 23d Street, N. Y.

turn-over collar trimmed with an applique of point de Venise lace. The full front is of accordion-pleated white chiffon, strapped across with two broad bands of velvet ribbon. The belt is of velvet, extending up in a point on the back of the waist. The sleeves broaden below the elbow and there is an undersleeve of white chiffon with cuff of velvet and lace. On all fancy bodices Corticelli spool silk insures a correct finish. The sailor blouse, slightly puffed at the waist, is quite popular. Large collars and revers decorate nearly all bodices and help to give the broadshouldered effect which is desired in the fashionable figure. The extremely long waisted effects of the past season are now a bit modified, but a decided dip is still given to the waist line in all modish gowns. A variation in this style has recently appeared in an imported model, the wide belt of which is shaped in a sort of square, back and front.

A rich crocheted lace, extremely fashionable, is hung over drop skirts of chiffon and liberty satin, and is trimmed with bands of black thread lace. The skirt clings closely to the figure, spreading in a circular flounce at the foot. The



A Lace Gown of Great Beauty.
From M. Reniff, 49 West 32d Street, N. Y.

bodice is cut square in the neck, back and front, and is outlined with the black lace. The opening is filled in with a guimpe of the Irish crocheted lace, unlined. A flounce of the lace and chiffon at the corsage completes this simple yet elegant costume. The sleeves are long, the flaring cuff extending well over the hand.

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MAYOR COLLINS'S INAUGURAL MESSAGE.

SAGE.

Mayor Collins' inaugural message to the city council of Boston is an admirable paper, brim full of an intelligent understanding of his official duties. The mayor indulges in no flights of oratory, but proceeds at once to the discussion of municipal affairs. He points to the somewhat startling fact that Boston's indebtedness, per capita, is more than double that of any other city. While the mayor says in an exceedingly courteous way that Boston has likely been making more improvements than any other one city, still he insists that her enormous debt needs explanation, and to this end he has secured an expert accountant to go over the books kept, and to be kept. With a full sense of justice and fair play, Mayor Collins declares that the city should ask for no loans for purposes of temporary use. The entire message is indicative of a business administration under Mayor Collins.

OUR POLICE FORCE.

The Enterprise has frequently written of Arlington's police force because every man of its number deserves a good word. Our police force is faithful in all its manifold duties, and to it Arlington is indebted for her quiet and good order. Chief Harriman, known to all Arlington as one of the most agreeable of men, has had an unusually hard and anxious year of service. The Swan defalcation brought to him the severest test of endurance in work that must have weighed upon him, and the effect of his incessant labor he is feeling today. The board of selectmen should generously give Chief Harriman a vacation of at least six weeks, so that he may have a needed rest. We'll venture that Arlington will say "amen" to an immediate proposition on the part of the selectmen that Mr. Harriman shall at once pack his gripsack and his away for six weeks, where he can for a brief while be beyond sight and sound of the policeman's rattle.

THE LENGTHENING DAY.

The lengthening day is always prophetic of the warmer months of the season. It is to our delight that we already recognize that the sun is delaying a bit in its going down. The twilight, that most enjoyable hour of the day, is somewhat prolonging itself before the night comes on. The good old lady said with a grateful heart that she could see the lengthening of the day by two minutes in her knitting. Well, we all like to see the days lengthen, even if the cold does strengthen. While there is much about the winter season that one may enjoy, still it is in the summer-time that we most revel. It is a delicious memory to us, now that the winter-time has all nature in its icy grip, to think of the grand old mountains in the full burst of the summer-time, or amidst the more regal splendors of the autumn season. However, we are not complaining; each of the seasons has its advantages. Yet in this uncertain northern latitude we vote for the glad summer-time.

WHAT A MEAN ADVANTAGE!

How mean and cowardly for one to take advantage of his size, and yet it is largely on this fact that many a father and mother maintain their discipline in the household. Why not give the boys and girls an equal chance in all instances? The children have rights that we are bound to respect, and it should not be forgotten that they are co-partners in the family life. It is hardly less wicked that the children are so often put aside without a why or a wherefore. We speak for the boys and girls. We are on their side every time. They deserve a front seat for they are by far the best part of the human kind. The sensible father and mother when company is being entertained will let the children come to the table, and enjoy themselves with the guests. Let the older ones do the waiting if anyone must wait. There never was a more mistaken idea than that "children should be seen and not heard." They should have their say as well as we older grown. That "I am bigger than you" has no place by right in family or school government.

THE ENTERPRISE AGAIN.

The Enterprise never makes any apology for so frequently wringing of itself.

It claims the privilege of always being heard, and what is an exceedingly pleasant fact to us, it is always heard. In its news columns the items always appear in an original way, while they are items of such importance that the public is interested in them and instructed thereby. The Enterprise doesn't deal in what is known in the newspaper world as "chips." It doesn't much care whether one paints his front fence white or red, neither is it especially interested in the fact that Mr. So-and-so has gone out of town to spend the night. The Enterprise, however, delights in giving its readers substantial news. And we may properly add that its editorials are in no way a rehash on current topics of what has already appeared in the metropolitan papers. Our editorial column is original with the Enterprise, and up on subjects of immediate interest to the local public; and this fact is cheerfully recognized by our readers. As we have said in a previous issue the Enterprise for the coming year will occupy a larger field than heretofore. There will be no interest attaching to Arlington, Lexington and Belmont that will escape its notice. These columns will never hesitate to suggest whatever may be for the welfare and growth of this trio of towns. A manly, plucky journalism will never talk in riddles. It will say what it means, and it will mean what it says. Even the inattentive reader will not be compelled to guess at its meaning. Again the Enterprise has no "favored few" on its subscription list. It handles no one with kid gloves. Its hand-shake is with the bare hand. Its motto is, as we have many times said before, "the greatest good to the greatest number." We have nothing to do with the "blue book." We confidently expect to see our already large subscription list in Arlington, Lexington and Belmont more than doubled within the next few months. Don't forget that the Enterprise stands for all that is progressive and up to date. True to its high calling it never shows the white feather. The Enterprise is emphatically the people's paper. Send us your dollar and fifty cents and so have come with it weekly the New York Tribune Farmer.

TIME WASTED.

It is not a little surprising how much time is wasted in useless, senseless talk, and this, too, among business men. There are those who seem altogether incapable of doing a business errand or giving an order, without stopping to tell some fish story. "Time is money," said some wise philosopher, and he was justified in the saying. No man is right in robbing another of his valuable time. "Do your errand and be off" should be the motto of every business man and every business house. We have been bored well nigh to death many and many a time, and so have you, with that man who is all mouth and with little or no brains. We mean that man who has no conception of the fitness of things. Deliver us, O Lord, from the man who is reminded of something and must tell it. We greatly admire that father and son who wrote each other as follows: The son's letter was after this fashion: "Dear Father, I am going to be married," and the father's reply was in this wise: "Dear Son, Do it." Why not say what you have to say in as concise a way as possible? Why stop the whole machinery of a business house by relating at tedious length some story in which no one is interested save yourself? And then your proverbial story teller has so many collaterals to bring in as he goes along with the main subject, that your only salvation is to deafen your ears and run.

It is not long ago that we listened with assumed and idiotic Christian patience to one of these "that reminds me" and followed closely, in an experimental way, the narrator as he told of the wonderful experiences he had had in his short life. When through, we added the several dates on which he had done this, that and the other, and we found his age must be something more than two hundred and fifteen years. We were not surprised at this, for the man who is always talking must of necessity do a good deal of lying, for truth is so precious and scarce an article that one cannot retail it out from morning until night in a vocabulary of meaningless words. We know of men and women when it would have been a blessing to the world had they been born dumb. We have more than once made our way with more than lightning speed from that man whose favorite occupation it is to buttonhole every man he meets on the street or elsewhere, and then open on him his speaking battery. You may know always what to expect of the man who stops you on your hurried way that he may say something to you. He is bound to tell you of his grandfather in the earlier wars, and he will in no instance fail to tell you of the distinguished relatives he has on his mother's side. It doesn't matter of whom you have heard, for he has seen that very man. And so he goes on ad infinitum. Before he unloosens his hold upon you, he will be likely to tell you of his remarkable conversion, so like that of the Apostle Paul. These word-mongers are a nuisance wherever found, and he who survives their onslaught should be pensioned by the government.

A DISTINGUISHED EDUCATOR.

If the term "education" holds to its derivative meaning "the leading out of the man," then is Booker T. Washington not only a distinguished educator, but the most distinguished educator of all. Tuskegee college stands today at the head and front of all our collegiate institutions and universities in the land, for there it is that they make practical men and women. One has only to read the autobiography of Dr. Booker T. Washington to become convinced that in all educational training he has learned that lesson of all lessons that to make the most of a man out of the boy, and to make the most of a woman out of the girl, is or should be the crown and glory of all educational work. It isn't enough to affirm that Booker T. Washington is doing today more for the colored race than is any other man, for the truth is, he is doing more for the human race without regard to color than is any other man or woman. This second Washington is as much of a pronounced leader as was the first Washington. It is fortunate, indeed, that Booker T. Washington has not been spoiled by the many false incentives put forth in our public schools and in our higher institutions of learning. The so-called ranking

system of the schools has never come into his multiplication of intellectual forces. He has learned his lesson for what there was in it. His sleeping under the sidewalk of one of the streets of Richmond was part of his preparatory course. Making his way to the school at Hampton, hungry and footsore, was the objective outtry, "prepare ye the way," and then that student life of his during all those four years of study evinced that magnificent and triumphant spirit which was bound to overcome all obstacles in the way. Where there was no way over the Alps, then he said as did Napoleon, "I'll make one," and he did make one. From the smallest beginnings at Tuskegee this prince of educators has built up an institution of learning that is attracting the admiration of the world. From his registry of a half dozen pupils Tuskegee college now numbers 100 boys and girls or young men and women, who are greatly interested and in earnest. Instead of one teacher this college now has a faculty of nearly a hundred instructors, and instead of a shanty and a henhouse, the college owns eight hundred acres of land and 44 buildings, and all this, be it remembered, has been accomplished largely through the individual efforts of Booker T. Washington. And yet there are a few of those, and let it be said to our shame, who declared that President Roosevelt had belittled himself and the nation by dining this apostle of humanity at the white house. Why, the supreme fact is this: Booker T. Washington honored the president and the American people by accepting the invitation of the chief magistrate to dine at the home of the nation. Mr. Objector, just reverse your reckoning and then you will be more nearly right. The honor done comes on the other side. Dr. Washington did distinguished honor to Harvard college, and to other universities, when he accepted their honorary degrees. It is a ridiculous inversion of the facts to suppose that either the nation or the university can greatly honor Booker T. Washington, when he it is who comes laden with honors secured through that masterful spirit of his, ready to bestow them upon all who will receive them. The Enterprise long ago declared itself "for no race, creed or party." So it is that it now writes of Booker T. Washington without any reference to his color. We love to write the simple name "Booker T. Washington," for it is greater and more comprehensive than Dr. Washington and Booker T. Washington. A. M., combined, and this is why we repeat his name so frequently in this editorial.

At the age of 43 years this projector and founder of Tuskegee college has significantly distinguished himself the world over. He has done honor to all royalty in Europe by lending it his presence, and he has done equal honor to our own country by sitting at the table of the nation. There can be no color line in intellectual attainments and greatness. We'll venture that it was not immediately after the creation of Booker T. Washington that God said that it repented him that he had made man.

Booker T. Washington is way to the front, and he is fast bringing his race with him. Although a black man, he shines forth with all the brilliancy of a star of the first magnitude—and this is just what he is.

Speaker Myers has given Representative J. Howell Crosby a place upon two important committees, namely, on the committee on ways and means and on that of the public service, the last being an especially important committee. The chairmanship of one of the committees was offered Mr. Crosby, but he much preferred his position on the committee of public service.

Representative Creeley is given important places on the committees on printing and street railways.



FOR YOUR NEW YEAR'S SPREAD

We have an abundance of good things that are good in more than name. Quality and purity are essentials that no superior line of food products should lack, and the name of STONE Grocer, guarantees their excellence.

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Residence, 128 Broadway.

ELEVATED RAILROAD.

The following extract is made from the fourth annual report of President Bancroft, of the Boston Elevated Railway Co.:

To the Stockholders of the Boston Elevated Railway Company:—In submitting their report for the year ending September 30, 1901, your directors are glad to say that the operation of the elevated road from Dudley street, Roxbury, to Sullivan square, Charlestown, by way of the subway, was begun on June 10, and of the part called the Atlantic avenue loop on August 22. Operation was begun with three-car trains, controlled by the multiple unit system, each car seating 45 persons, having two 150 horse power motors and air brakes. Since then four-car trains have been in operation between terminal floor and the subway, and two-car trains on the Atlantic avenue loop. Before the elevated road was opened, in the opinion of experts, to meet the probable traffic, sixty cars were said to be enough, but it was deemed prudent to supply one hundred cars; besides these, fifty more cars have been ordered. Many delays occurred during the first few weeks of operation, due chiefly to the newness of the trains and signal apparatus, to the large number who wished to ride, to the unfamiliarity of the trainmen in handling crowds of such magnitude, and to the severity of the conditions of operation in going from the subway levels to the elevated levels, and in the subway curves; but due largely to the precautions which the company saw fit to take to guard against accident, safety was made of the first importance, and the immunity from injury which passengers have had shows that the company was justified. The increase in traffic revenue during the months in which the elevated road was in operation, as compared with the increase in the corresponding months of the previous year, was 8.57 per cent as against 3.64 per cent. The average increase for the corresponding months of the three previous years was 4.47 per cent.

Notwithstanding that the elevated system did not work at first with precision, it has given from the outset genuine rapid transit. Not only has the running time between terminals been reduced by one-half, but the delays and obstructions invariably incident to surface travel ceased to vex. From the first the trains have been well filled, and the marked abandonment of parallel surface lines for the elevated road has proved conclusively its popularity with the traveling public. Many of the defects which appeared which had not been anticipated because of the extraordinary nature of the conditions have been remedied. The track, signal and train apparatus has been readjusted; trainmen have been taught to meet new situations and further provision has been made for the accommodation of patrons, so that at the close of the fiscal year the system was working with much greater smoothness and the train movement had become reasonably certain. Still further improvements will be made where it is feasible to make them, calculated to insure still further safety, certainty and speedy transportation of passengers.

During the year the company increased its motive power by putting into service two engines of large size, each of 4,000 horse-power, operating a 2,700 kilowatt generator, at the Lincoln power station. Of these, mention was made in the second annual report. Provision has been made for two other engines and generators of corresponding size, one at the Lincoln power station and one at the Charlestown power station. When these are installed, the company will have a motive power of 55,316 horse, or 36,944 kilowatts at normal capacity, capable of sustaining an overload of 15 per cent for hours of 5,542 kilowatts in addition, so that under stress the generators ought to supply power to the amount of 63,612 horse, or 42,496 kilowatts.

The use of horses as the motive power for street cars was given up by the company on December 24, 1900. Horses had been used to draw cars for nearly forty years.

The company has continued its liberal policy in the matter of free transfers and, while because of the bodily transfer to the elevated, it cannot be told precisely, it is estimated that the number transferred was about seventeen millions greater than that of last year, or a total of over sixty-five millions. The company has continued to extend its surface lines and during the year 15.7 miles of surface track have been built, so that the surface track operated by the company is now 392.5 miles and the elevated track 15.5 miles, making a total mileage of 408 miles. The surface track role of the company has been maintained in thorough repair; renewals, both of the straight track and of the special work (switches, frogs, curves, etc.) have been with the most approved and substantial character of materials. To the surface equipment were added 100 twelve-bench open cars of the company's standard pattern, of which 60 were built in the company's shops at Bartlett street, 25 long box cars of the standard pattern; 24 electric snow-plows; 50 snow sleds, and 400 motors. A new carhouse has been built at Watertown and another at Arlington Heights.

By provision of the legislature and pursuant to the order of the board of railroad commissioners, the company has equipped all the box cars to the number of 36, run from its Newport carhouse, with vestibules so that the question of the danger of operating cars so equipped in the streets of Boston may be determined by the railroad commissioners.

Oreola

For the Skin.

will cure CHAPPED HANDS or FACE in from 24 to 48 hours. Try it and you will use no other. For sale by Chas. W. Grossmith, O. W. Whittemore, H. A. Perham, Arlington. Price, 25 cents.

The Centre Dining Room,
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Special \$4 Meal Tickets, \$3.50

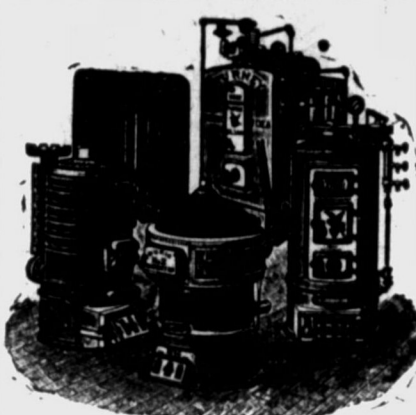
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AT
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Special attention paid to Over-reaching and Interfering Horses.

Horses Shod by experienced workmen.

First-class work guaranteed. Horses called for and delivered.
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BOARD AND ROOMS. Steam heat. One room suitably furnished. Two small view across Spy pond. Call and see them. Adam's house, 355 Massachusetts avenue, corner Wyman street, Arlington.



The Gurney Heater

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All Kinds of Steam and Hot Water Heating Apparatus.

Before you go elsewhere ask for estimates. . . .

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Boilers Repaired.
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BROADWAY AND WINTER STREETS,
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Choice Provisions.

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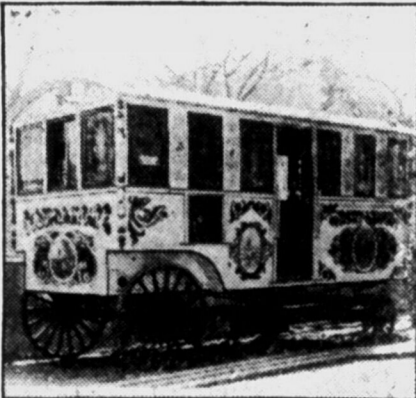
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Regular Dinner, 25c.

For Lunch



White Bread and Milk; Crackers and Milk; Bread and Butter; Chopped Ham, Tripe, Ham, Frankfort or Sardine Sandwiches; Apple, Squash, Custard, Lemon, Mince and Cream Pies; Raw Oysters; Coffee, Cocoa, Milk, Tea, nine kinds of Soda Tonics.
For a good, square dinner, a change of menu daily. The list embraces Steaks, Roast Beef, Roast Lamb, Ham and Eggs, Pork Chops, Liver and Bacon, Scrambled Eggs, Bacon and Eggs, Fried Cod, Oyster Stew, French Fried Potatoes, Potato Salad, Soups, etc.

I have a Telephone, No. 182-3.

If you cannot, through pressure of business or other causes, go home to your meals, order your dinner or lunch sent to you. We will serve you quickly. It costs but 5 cents to talk with Boston, Medford, Waltham or other places about Boston, through our nickel-in-the-slot phone.

A. C. LeBROQUE.

C. W. Grossmith, Registered Pharmacist.

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Save Carfare!

After one visit to the store of

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Undershirts.

Flannellette Night Gowns,
and a thousand and one other things.
APRONS MADE TO ORDER.

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CHOICE MEATS,
FRESH VEGETABLES,
CREAMY BUTTER,
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J. F. BARRY, Prop.
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Give Us a Call.
Three Chairs—No Long Waits.

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Prices Right.

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HAIR DRESSER
Is Still in the Business.
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32 years in the hacking business, is still at the same business at
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Rubber-tired carriages for funerals, weddings and evening parties. Also a wagonette for pleasure parties. Tel. connection.

THE ENTERPRISE.

Telephone, Arlington 301-1.

[Entered as Second-Class Matter.]

Saturday, January 11, 1902.

THE ENTERPRISE IS FOR SALE IN LEXINGTON BY:

H. V. Smith, Lexington.
L. A. Austin, P. O., East Lexington.
W. L. Barrill, P. O., North Lexington.

THE NEW JOURNALISM?

The Enterprise feels it is necessary to explain to its readers, and particularly those in Lexington, why a letter from Turkey, given in this week's issue, was not printed last week as was requested and promised, and how instead it came to be printed in the Lexington Independent. The letter enclosed in an Enterprise printed envelope was delivered at the Independent office by mistake. The next day a man returned the letter to its owner, saying he had not seen the address on the envelope until after he had opened it, so wished to return it, and then added that he had made a copy of the letter for the Independent. The letter was later sent to the Enterprise office, but came so near the end of the week that it was crowded out by earlier copy, and that is the reason why the Independent "scooped" the Enterprise for the first time. The Enterprise is willing to admit if the claim is made, that the Independent man misunderstood the bearer of the letter when inquiry was made for the editor of the Enterprise. It is willing to overlook the opening of the envelope, if it was done before reading the printed address; but to copy a communication addressed to another paper, and then print it, is a premeditated steal, pure and simple, and one to which no journalist would sink. At any rate this kind of journalism is new to the Enterprise and a kind which it is hard to believe any newspaper man would attempt. Even when the facts, as above given, were written to the Enterprise, it could hardly be believed, but it was verified later by a personal interview.

If our contemporary is in sore straits for sufficient news to fill up its columns the Enterprise might be willing to help it out occasionally, but we would prefer to make the selection ourselves, rather than allow it to take the first choice from our correspondence.

The Enterprise does not make reckless charges or baseless insinuations of bribery against other papers, such as have been covertly hurled at the Enterprise by its jealous rival, but when it makes an accusation it states the facts to support it.

Suppose you have a loss by fire which renders your dwelling untenable.

Your building may be insured, but what happens to YOU while you are waiting to have it repaired? This applies to your own house as well as to one that you own and from which you receive rent.

In Either Case It Costs You the Rent. Do you know that for a very small cost you can insure the rental value of your real estate, no matter who occupies it?

Is it not a good business proposition? Do you know that every large owner of real estate avails himself of this form of protection? Many Lexington property owners are doing this. No matter who insures your buildings.

Insure them against loss of rent without reference to loss by fire of the building itself.

Come in and talk it over.

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LEXINGTON, MASS.

LEONARD A. SAVILLE,
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Farms, Houses and Land for Sale and leased.

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Now Is the Time

to have your bicycles cleaned and repaired for the coming season. Your lawn mower doubtless needs attention. Don't wait until the rush but look after this now. We are ready to repair sewing machines or sharpen skates in quick order.

FISKE BROS.,
MASS. AVE., LEXINGTON, MASS.

LUMBER...
FOR ALL PURPOSES

Lexington Lumber Co.,
Telephone 48.

East Lexington.

At the Follen church, Sunday morning, Rev. L. D. Cochran preached from Romans 12: 1-2, "Fulfilling Our Lives." In the evening, Percy A. Atherton president of the National Religious union, led the guild, Rev. C. A. Staples and a large number of the Lexington guild were present. Mr. Atherton took for his subject, "Forward." He spoke of the good the societies of young people were doing in building up churches. He put the meaning of the societies into three words—truthful service-worship. Rev. C. A. Staples offered prayer for the work done by the young people. Miss E. Corinne Locke sang a solo, and the chorus was by a quartet of young ladies.

C. D. Easton preached for the Baptists in Village hall, Sunday evening, Jan. 2, at 8:30. "Making Good Resolutions." Tomorrow evening, W. W. Main, of Boston, will be present, and there will also be special music.

Mrs. Bessie Smith is still confined to the house.

James Phillip has resumed his work on John Chisholm's new house.

H. M. Torrey has moved into his new blacksmith shop.

The ladies of the Baptist society are preparing for a turkey supper Jan. 22.

TOWN MEETING CALLED.

A town meeting is announced to Lexington voters for Monday evening, Jan. 22, at 7:30 o'clock, to take further action relative to the new high school building. The article of interest reads as follows: "To see if the town desires to substitute stone and metal for wood (in whole or in part) in exterior finish of the new high school building, and if so to make an appropriation therefor and to provide for borrowing the money, or act in any manner relating thereto."

It is believed there will be a strong movement in favor of the plan, although many are opposed to any additional expense.

MRS. RHODA B. LOCKE.

Mrs. Rhoda B. Locke, of Lexington, widow of Amos Locke, died at her home Thursday, aged 88 years. She has not been in good health for some time, and her mind was somewhat affected previous to her death. The deceased was born in Lexington and was a lifelong resident. Her husband was a prominent citizen of the town. She leaves three sons and two daughters—Gardner, Herbert, Locke, and Miss Henrietta M. Locke, of Lexington. Mrs. Elizabeth A. Marvin, of New York, William H. Locke and Warren Locke, of Lexington, will be present at the funeral at 2 o'clock.

ROYAL ARCANUM'S STAND-ING.

The state insurance commissioner has received from Examiner William H. Brown and Actuary Charles A. Hawley their report on the examination of the Royal Arcanum, made on behalf of the insurance commissioners for Massachusetts and Connecticut. The financial condition of the order Nov. 30, 1901, was as follows: Annual dues, \$174,836.80; assessment mortality, \$2,280,620.30; benefit certificates changed, etc., \$264,500; total paid by members, \$5,458,165.68; interest on bonds, \$58,550; interest on deposits, \$16,947.56; profit on sale of bonds, \$43,382.15; all other sources, \$599,017; total income, \$6,567,042.56; balance ledger as of Dec. 31, 1900, \$1,960,870.43; total, \$8,527,912.99.

Disbursements were as follows: For death claims, \$6,043,440.36; salaries of organizers, \$14,228.65; salaries of officers, \$25,768.98; compensation of officers, \$3,724.06; clerk hire, \$33,819.87; taxes, \$715.20; advertising and printing, \$12,066.52; postage, express and telegraph, \$584.67; legal expenses, \$441.89; assistance to grand councils, \$33,959.98; official publications, \$379.74; fees, insurance department, \$2,942.32; amount charged off on investments, \$900; incomes, \$33,869.12; total disbursements, \$6,227,564.02; balance, \$2,300,410.94; balance in mortality fund, \$586,332; balance in emergency fund (deposited with Massachusetts state treasurer), \$1,556,044.12; balance in expense fund, \$148,034.82; total, \$2,200,410.94.

After deducting \$685.43 for the depreciation in bonds to bring the same to the market value the admitted assets amount to \$2,576,143.98.

Liabilities are as follows: Claims approved, ready for payment, \$29,103.50; claims delayed in settlement for miscellaneous reasons, \$26,000; in claims in process of approval, \$47,128.00; claims or notices received, no proofs filed, \$130; \$343,000; in suit, \$8,191,000; claims made and liability denied, \$21,500; all other, \$1000; total liabilities, \$686,000.

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Custom TAILOR.

Special Attention Given to ORDER WORK. Cleansing, Dyeing and Repairing Neatly Done.

Sherburne Row, Mass. Ave., LEXINGTON.

THOMAS SPEED,
Jobbing and - - Ornamental Gardener.

Men always on hand by the day or week. Contracts promptly attended to.

Residence, Vine St., Lexington.

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LEXINGTON LOCALS.

Miss Ann Manning, the district nurse recently installed, has been already in a number of Lexington homes in her visits to the sick. She now is stopping at the Leslie house and may be called from there by telephone.

John H. Harkness, of Lexington, and Miss Emma E. Brenton, of Waltham, were married Wednesday evening by Rev. P. J. Kavanaugh.

The trustees of the public library met Tuesday evening at Cary hall. The annual meeting of the secretary was the principal business.

Mrs. J. D. Tholideen, in the postoffice building, reports that she has never had more boarders than at the present time, and her dining room is filled at every meal.

The annual coffee party given by St. Bridget's parish will be at the town hall, Jan. 30.

Miss Helen E. Muzzey, of Massachusetts avenue, is spending a few weeks with her brother, David S. Muzzey, of New York.

The engagement is announced of Ellis Tower, of Waltham street, to Miss Mabelle C. Janvyn, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Janvyn, of Mt. Vernon street.

Last week, William H. Whitaker lost a valuable shepherd dog 18 months old. The dog was attacked by three others, all larger than himself, and finally was killed. The dog was a favorite in North Lexington.

Lexington concave, Improved Order Heptasoph, held a regular meeting, Wednesday, and received another application. At its next meeting the installation of officers will take place, and there will be an initiation of two members, provided they pass the examination of the supreme medical examiner. The Heptasophs are fast becoming popular.

North Lexington residents are very sorry to lose their neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. Stillman D. Kendall, who have sold their farm and will reside in Bedford.

Michael Burns, who drives one of the grain wagons for M. F. Wilbur, the Lexington grain dealer, was prevented from taking his place the first of the week on account of illness.

Norris F. Comley's greenhouse presents a very attractive appearance this winter. Especially are his chrysanthemums in demand; their beauty is unsurpassed.

George W. Sampson has been making some improvements on his house this week; another room has been added.

A few of the members of Independence lodge, A. O. U. W., went to Somerville Thursday evening to attend the annual installation of officers of the Workmen and the Degree of Honor, District Deputy Grand Master Workman Fred W. McAllister was the installing officer. The party who went from Lexington consisted of Albert H. Burnham, overseer, and William F. Gienn, and William H. Whitaker, past master workmen. The installation there was an entertainment, consisting of readings, baritone and tenor solos, piano selections and speeches.

The fifth annual concert and ball of the Firemen's Relief association will be at the town hall, Wednesday evening. The G. A. R. post and Relief Corps were installed last evening at A. O. U. W. hall, after a supper at G. A. R. hall. Mrs. C. F. Willey, the retiring president of the corps, was given a handsome oil painting by her associates.

HANCOCK CHURCH.

An illustrated stereopticon lecture will be given at the church tomorrow evening at 7 o'clock. The subject is the Passion Play of Oberammergau, and will be given by Rev. J. Edward Farrow. A collection will be taken. Everyone is invited to attend.

In the morning, tomorrow, at 10:30, Rev. C. F. Carter will preach as usual.

"Labor and Wages" was the theme of the monthly discussion at the church Thursday evening. Rev. Mr. Carter was the principal speaker and gave an interesting talk upon the subject. "The question uppermost was 'What is necessary for the laborer to receive in order to develop good manhood?' The three general points set forth were: Opportunity for regular employment; a living wage which is determined by the character of the work has attained; a margin of time and strength as affording the opportunity of growth. There was a large attendance and the meeting was one of the best of the series. The next meeting will discuss "Labor and Capital."

UNITARIAN CHURCH.

A social was held at the church Wednesday evening. Supper was served followed by a musical program.

The Ladies' Alliance met at the church Wednesday afternoon, and was addressed by Mrs. Mary B. Davis, of New York, the president of the United Alliance.

The following officers of the Young People's Guild were elected at the annual meeting, Monday evening: President, Louis L. Crane, vice-presidents, William B. Norey, Miss Anita Dale, secretary, Katherine Wiswell, treasurer, Hugh Greeley, executive committee, the above officers and Miss Alice G. Ballard and Miss Amy Taylor.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

For those who are fond of a drama that appeals directly to the heart, and though pathetic in its general tenor, is withal a clean comedy drama, "The Fatal Wedding," which is the attraction at the Grand Opera house next week, should prove of interest. The scenes of the play are set in New York, and the various incidents it contains are based upon life in the great metropolis. From the rise of the curtain until the final fall, the interest of the auditor never flags, and as the hectic scenes and startling climaxes pass in rapid succession, here and there is interspersed comedy of no mean order, which materially lightens the heavier parts.

BOSTOCK'S ANIMAL ARENA.

The people of Boston and vicinity have come to recognize Boston's Animal Arena, in the Cyclorama building, on Tremont street, as a local institution, and proved this by the large attendance at every morning, afternoon and evening performance during the week. The exhibition has certainly caught the town.

One of the notable features during the week was the great number of school children present, accompanied by their teachers, the South End mission alone sending 150 children. The manner in which the little ones enjoyed the rides on the camel, the dromedary, the rhinoceros, and the burros was such that pleased the adults as much as it did the children themselves. The privilege of riding on these docile animals is an experience which even adults like to enjoy, and during intermissions many ladies, under the pleasing pretext of caring for their little charges, ascended the mammoth howdah on the great elephant, Big Liz, one of the most intelligent, as well as the largest pachyderm ever trained for public performances. The rides on these trained animals have been absolutely free of charge, and will be continued during the week.

A fresh importation of untrained lions has been received, and they, as well as polar bears, will be put through preliminary training during the intervals between the morning, afternoon and evening performances.

The peerless Chiquita has added a new Spanish dance and new songs to her repertoire. Capt. Bonavita will introduce novel and wonderful stunts with his performing lions. The largest and smallest performing elephants in the world, Big Liz and Baby Dot, present a new and droll performance. Bonner, the circus mathematician will next perform many new and amazing feats. This will be the last week of the dauntless Morrell, "queen of jaguars," for she will soon sail for Paris. A very rare feature in the zoological exhibition this week is the presence of one of the finest specimens of the llama ever imported. The ancient inhabitants of Peru made use of this species entirely as a source of food, but for the past 100 years they have become so scarce as to be practically extinct.

ARLINGTON BUILDER.

O. B. Marston, carpenter and builder, settled in Arlington in 1865. He is a native of Maine, but worked for eight years at his trade with a well known builder in Boston before coming to Arlington to enter the employ of E. Stover, who died last fall. Of Mr. Marston's enterprise and progressiveness in Arlington nearly a hundred buildings bear witness. Almost all the houses in the vicinity of his residence on Swan's place and many on Swan street were erected by him, and he is better than ever prepared to build more, being equipped with experience and business facilities equal to few if any in the building line today. Of Mr. Marston's reliability an incident coming under our observation recently demonstrates ample evidence. He was engaged to build a house for an Arlington man. About the time he began work the owner came to him and said: "Mr. Marston I am going down east for the summer and you may have your job completed or nearly done, before I return. You will want some money and I had better leave you some now." Whereupon he tossed a roll of cash to Mr. Marston and after wishing him good luck, departed. The builder thought his patron's conduct a trifle out of the ordinary and a little later investigated one roll of long green. It contained just \$2500. Mr. Marston one day last week admitted the truth of this statement; he also remarked that the construction of the house was "an honor job" throughout. There may be many builders around in whom confidence to a like extent could be placed without fear of loss, but we feel safe in saying that few of them get their employer's money to handle so far in advance of progress on a contract.

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Our... Grain Trade Is Increasing.

WHY? Because we sell the very best quality at lowest cash prices. Try us and see for yourself.

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POST OFFICE BLOCK, LEXINGTON.

LEXINGTON FRUIT STORE

C. CATERINO, Proprietor.

Foreign and Domestic Fruits, CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS, Etc.

All kinds of Fruits in their Season.

Sherburne Block, LEXINGTON

As Good As New.

Carriages repaired in first-class manner.

Carriage building a specialty. Good work in short order.

H. A. SHAW,

Shop, off Depot Sq., Residence, Ruzzey St. LEXINGTON.

H. V. SMITH.

Periodicals, Confectionery, Cigars,

Boston and New York Newspapers

Boots, Shoes, Bicycles, Gent's Furnishings.

MASSACHUSETTS AVE. LEXINGTON.

OPP. P. O.

J. W. GRIFFIN,

Horse Shoeing,

Wagon & Carriage Building,

(Shop rear of Hunt's Building.) LEXINGTON.

CHARLES ROOKE,

Upholsterer and Cabinet-Maker

CARPET and Shade Work, Mattresses Made Over, Furniture Repaired and Polished. Antique Furniture Repaired and Refinished same as Original. Reproduction of Antique Furniture Bought or Taken in Exchange.

Lexington.

LEXINGTON GRAIN MILLS.

M. F. WILBUR, Prop.

Flour, Grain,

Hay and Straw

AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Hay shipped direct from Michigan and delivered at lowest market prices. Grain are received direct from western growers and are sold at prices which cannot be cut under.

Office, off Massachusetts Ave., LEXINGTON.

NOURSE & CO.,

Lexington Express.

Furniture and Piano Moving.

32 COURT SQUARE, BOSTON OFFICES.

42 F. H. MARKE, LEXINGTON.

LEXINGTON OFFICE, MASS. AVE.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, MIDDLESEX SS. PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin and all other persons interested in the estate of JOHN D. EACON, late of Lexington in said County, deceased. Whereas, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by William F. Alley, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him, the executor therein named, without giving a surety on his bond, you are hereby cited to appear at said Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-eighth day of January, A. D. 1902, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted. And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three consecutive weeks, in the Lexington Enterprise, a newspaper published in Lexington, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate, seven days at least before said Court.

Witness Charles J. McIntire, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this third day of January, in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

BELMONT AND WAVERLEY.

(Continued from Page One.)

Waverley hall. The entertainment will consist of an illustrated travel talk, by P. Alex. Chandler, "Through England 'Up the Rhine'." "The Passion Play of Oberammergau," contralto solo, Miss Ruby Tracy; soprano solo, Miss Ethelyn Burton; piano solo, Miss Blanche Jarrett.

Karl H. Weinschenk took the part of "Hezekiah Pendergrass," the schoolmaster, in "Ye Deestrick Skule," in Dorchester, Wednesday evening, with great success. Many of our readers will doubtless remember the hit which the production made in Waverley, three years ago, and also of the impersonation by Mr. Weinschenk, at Dorchester, Mrs. Weinschenk was "Sally Simple."

BELMONT ADVERTISERS.

Belmont Savings Bank.

Belmont, January 9, 1902. The Annual Meeting of the Belmont Savings Bank will be held at the room of the Bank, in the Town Hall Building, on

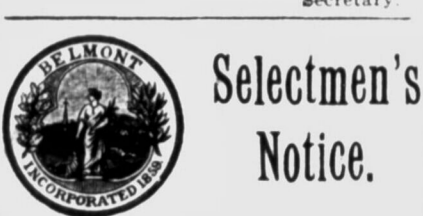
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1902, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business that may regularly come before the meeting.

THOS. W. DAVIS, Clerk.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Waverley Co-operative Bank for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing fiscal year, also for voting on an amendment to the by-laws, takes place at the banking rooms, Church Street, Waverley, at 8 p.m., Monday, Jan. 13, 1902.

IRVING F. M'NROE, Secretary.



Selectmen's Notice.

The regular meeting of the Board of Selectmen is held on the First Monday of each month at 7 P. M., at their room, Town Hall, for the purpose of approving bills, the consideration of questions or business which the citizens may desire to present to them or consult them upon.

C. H. SLADE, RICHARD HITTINGER, THOS. W. DAVIS, Selectmen.

TOWN CLERK AND TREASURER

WINTHROP L. CHENERY.

Office Hours—Monday, Thursday and Friday, 2 to 6 p.m.; Wednesday, 2 to 4 p.m.

E. PRICE, Blacksmith and Wheelwright

Horseshoeing and Jobbing promptly attended to.

Carriage and Sign Painting.

Belmont, Mass.

Fruit, Candy, Tonics.

Quick Lunch, Bakery and Tobacco.

SAMUEL ORTOLANO,

(Successor to Simeone Bros.)

Leonard Street, Belmont.

Waverley Cafe.

Choice Confectionery,

Hot Drinks, Lunches to Order

JOHN B. PERAULT,

PAINTING, DECORATING, ENAMELLING

Gilding, Graining, Kalsomining and Paper Hanging; Floors Waxed and Polished; Picture Moulding, etc.; also Lead, Oil, Varnishes, Shellacs, Glass, Putty and Mixed Paints of all the leading shades on hand and for sale. Residence

Cor. Leonard and Moore Sts., BELMONT.

W. L. CHENERY,

Insurance.

Belmont, Mass.

GEORGE E. MARTIN,

Harness Maker.

Repairing of all kinds of Leather Goods, Tack, Bags, Etc., Whips, Harnesses and Stable Supplies.

LEONARD STREET, BELMONT.

Opposite the Fire Station.

On September 26, 1901,

the Misses Brooks reopened their

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

to the preparatory department of which boys will be admitted. For terms and further particulars, address

MISS BROOKS,

Warren St., Lexington.

Why Smoke

HAS BEEN BENEFICIAL.

A Writer Voices Public Sentiment Concerning the Improvements Made on the Boston & Albany R. R. Under the New York Central Control.

(From the Universalist Leader.)

It is now just about a year since the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad company took formally in charge the Boston & Albany, which has since been operated under their general management, although without any radical changes in any respect.

During all the discussion concerning the leasing of this property, we were rather disposed to non-commitment. We fully recognized that there was no other railway administration in the world that equalled the Vanderbilt system. On the other hand, we were all proud of the good old Boston & Albany and could not feel a certain amount of regret, should its interests or identity be lost or changed.

As a result of the year's administration we feel that we have been emphatically stating that it has been decidedly for the best of all concerned and that we can now heartily commend the course of the stockholders in having their leased line be so managed.

We are called upon to rather specifically refer to this because we have noticed that some journals of late have made what seems to us an unfair criticism, possibly actuated by some personal reason, but the benefits to New England during the past year and for the future, we believe, are going to be very much more marked, because of this lease.

The New York Central method, certainly been most considerate and have moved slowly in making any changes, but what alterations they have made, as regards train service and other features connected thereto, have all been in the line of improvements.

The Boston & Albany is running more trains, particularly to the West, than ever before. The equipment has been improved, more dining cars put on, and everything that it has done has been in the line of improvements and in adding some of the New York Central methods, which stand for enterprise and progress, while all of us recognize what a magnificent property the Boston & Albany is and that it has justly been termed the pride of New England.

It was built up and reached its high degree of perfection, by conservative, and, possibly, old-fashioned methods, and too much praise cannot be given to its administration. It is radically different from what they were twenty-five years ago, and the policy that was the very best then would be behind the times in this country. We are heartily prepared to say that not only has the New York Central executive management of the Boston & Albany for the last year been to our minds more than satisfactory, and to the benefit of our New England people, but that it will continue to be so.

In the passenger department, which the public as travelers are most closely identified with, there has been no change. The service, which was the most progressive and up-to-date official during the old regime, is still the general passenger agent of the Boston & Albany, with an opportunity to accomplish great results in the interest of the traveling public, because the executive direction is more enterprising, and he is in no way held back from any progress that will tend to make the passenger department more popular with the traveling public.

Of course there are people who are bound to say that it was not best, and will insist that it is not so, and of course any change which may be made, particularly if it happens to strike in some way the persons themselves, is bound to cause criticisms from some source, but the New York Central railroad has built up the greatest railway property in the world. Its management has been of a character to challenge the admiration of all and we believe that it is no way stating too strongly to both the stockholders and the public that they can in no way be so well taken care of as associated with and a part of the Vanderbilt system.

The old-time Boston & Albany was deserving of all praise as it still is, and is today a great property, and still, as we have already referred to it here, to a more or less extent old-fashioned. For example, one of its old-time rules was that if a train was late it should not make up time; whereas it can be safely stated that there is no railway in this country or any other, that could with such absolute safety accelerate its speed under some circumstances to make up some of the time that had been unavoidably lost. It has the best road-bed of any railway in America, and its equipment has always been solid and substantial, and passengers have not been slow to appreciate the present increased advantage, that if trains have been somewhat late, that a certain latitudes allowed the engineer to make up the time by bringing passengers promptly in, as near as possible to the advertised time. This, especially where connections are being depended upon over other lines, is a very important matter.

We know it is the desire of the New York Central to conduct the Boston & Albany affairs to the entire satisfaction of all the New England people and they are too liberal minded to pursue any other course. They have moved slowly in making any changes, but as stated they have been entirely in the line of improvement.

Their administration of railways has certainly been marvelous, conducted from their main point in New York, where they have no end of competition, with probably not less than eleven other trunk lines to the West, and yet the New York Central carries of all through travel to the western cities, nearly if not quite 70 per cent, leaving the rest to their competitors, not over, if fully 30 per cent. We think this is pretty strong evidence of what has been accomplished by a successful business administration, and we feel that the want of our own New England people cannot be better served than being a part and connection of such a great system, which is, to our minds, so splendidly managed in every way.

Certainly the traveling public have been appreciative of these changes, because there never has been such a passenger business in the history of the road.

This is of course largely due to the greater enterprise, which, under Mr. Hanson's capable direction, has been made possible during the past year, but in line with the general business policy of the New York Central system, which stands for the best in travel in every respect, progress and enterprise, and to furnish their passengers with the very best service that can possibly be asked or known.

We feel, therefore, in conclusion, that as a general resume of the whole thing in connection with this matter, which has been so much discussed, a subject with which we have always kept closely in touch, that the lease as decided upon has been beneficial and advantageous, and that it would have been a mistake not to have had it consummated, and as the years go on, we are thoroughly confident that it will prove to be all the more so. Certainly no one can gainsay a better and quicker service or more rapid travel and all along the line, which has resulted to the benefit of the public in every respect.

MY SPECIALTY

is correcting such Eye troubles as are caused by Defective Vision, etc.

Oculists' Prescriptions Compounded.

OPTICAL REPAIRING.

Prices as low as is consistent with requirements.

FRED W. DERBY, Refracting Optician, 458 Massachusetts Ave., Arlington.

THE ENGINEER'S FINGER.

It Nearly Caused the Blowing Up of His Locomotive.

"The closest I ever came to blowing her up," said the engineer, "was when I was firing on the C. and J. for Bill Johnson. It was my first trip on the engine. I had been braking before that, and I knew Johnson by reputation. They said he was the hardest on the firemen of any engineer on the road. He just kept them throwing in coal all the time, they said, and needed a fresh man every other trip. I didn't know whether they were telling the truth about him, but when I was told to go out with him, I made up my mind that he wouldn't do me up. If he wanted her kept hot, I would keep her sizzling if I had to melt the grate bars."

"Johnson, I soon found, was a man who had little to say to his fireman. He looked like a man who expected the work to be done to his liking without having to do much talking about it. He told me when we met on the engine that it was the duty of the fireman to keep up steam, and he showed me the steam gauge. I was to keep my eyes on that. I knew that much myself, but I suppose he thought it was necessary to tell me. He said nothing more to me, and I said nothing to him. But how he did make me sweat!"

"He sat on his box, with his hand on the throttle, looking out of the window, and every time I looked up his first finger was pointing at the steam gauge dial. I bent my back and poked and shoveled and shoveled and poked. The indicator was creeping around the face of the dial, and about the time I thought I had steam enough on to satisfy him and would straighten up for a breathing spell I would see him still with his hand on the throttle and his finger pointing at the dial. I was getting mad, and I can work like blazes when I'm mad. I wanted him to say something to me. If he had, I would have whipped him right there and quit the road."

"But when he wouldn't give me a chance to pick a fight there was nothing for me to do but work. I saw that a lot of steam was going to waste, and I just hung one of my books on the valve to keep it down. Then I did send her up. I didn't know how much the boiler would stand and didn't care. That was Johnson's affair. I kept my eye on his finger, and when I saw it pointing at the dial I poked and shoveled. I could never get him to look at me. He was staring ahead every time I stopped long enough to look at him, and he had his hand on the throttle and that finger still pointing at the dial. I settled myself down at last to either give him enough steam or blow her up. I was melting the steel about the firebox when I heard a yell."

"You blankety blank," Johnson cried, "what do you mean? Another minute and you would have blown us up!"

"I intended to," I retorted, "or make you take down that finger."

"You confounded ass," shouted Johnson, "don't you know that that's a stiff finger?"—Pittsburg Post.

SPANISH PROVERBS.

Never quit certainty for hope.

Losers are always in the wrong.

The book of maybes is very broad.

Who robs a scholar robs the public.

He who has but one coat cannot lend it.

Better go about than fall into the ditch.

The disease a man dreads that he dies of.

Plow or not plow, you must pay your rent.

A good companion makes good company.

Many go out for wool and come home shorn.

For a flying enemy make a silver bridge.

The submitting to one wrong brings on another.

When a friend asketh, there is no tomorrow.

He who sows brambles must not go barefoot.

Beware of enemies reconciled and meat twice boiled.

Fools make fashions, and wise men follow them.

A blow from a frying pan, though it does not hurt, it sullies.

Tobacco Persecutions.

Writing in "Cigarette Papers" in The People, Mr. Joseph Hutton says it is strange that America, which owes much to the cultivation of tobacco, should have been the most severe persecutor of the smoker. The magistrates in the early days of New England regarded the use of tobacco as more sinful and degrading than drinking ardent spirits to excess. It was only permitted to be planted in small quantities "for mere necessity" as a medicine and to be taken privately by old men. The Yankee's New England ancestors were not permitted to use it or buy it in a tavern. No man was allowed to take tobacco publicly nor even in his own house before strangers. Two men might not smoke together. On a Sabbath day it was forbidden to smoke within two miles of a meeting house. In some townships a medical certificate had to be procured before a man might smoke at all.

They Knew the Man.

A certain young theologian went down from Oxford to Birmingham to preach. He was one of those extremely flowery talkers who dazzle rhetorically the tender souls of the younger members of the congregation, and the elders of the church were besieged to have him down again. They at length consented; but, alas, they had forgotten his name. So they wrote to one of the professors, saying:

"Please send us that floweret, streamlet, rivulet, starlight man to preach for us next Sabbath. We have forgotten his name, but we have no doubt you will be able to recognize him."

He was recognized. He was sent. He is now pastor of the church.—London Telegraph.

Peculiar Mexican Custom.

Among the peculiar customs of Mexico is one which makes it particularly incumbent upon engaged young men to go shopping for their sweethearts before the ceremony takes place which unites them as one. Young men go up to the City of Mexico from interior towns and lay in a stock of finery for their prospective wives in the most natural and matter of fact way.

A Bargain.

"Charley," said the affectionate wife, "didn't you tell me those blue chips cost a dollar apiece?"

"Yes."

"Well, here's a whole box full of all colors that I bought at the bargain counter for seventy-five cents."—Harlem Life.

BELMONT AND WAVERLEY CHURCHES, SOCIETIES, ETC.

FIRST PARISH CHURCH, Belmont.

Rev. Hilary Bygrave, pastor. Morning service, 10.45; Sunday school, 12 m. PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Belmont.

Rev. Elbridge C. Whiting, pastor. Morning service, 10.30 o'clock; Sunday school, 12 m.; evening praise, 7; weekly prayer meeting, Tuesday, 7.45 p.m.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, Belmont.

Morning services at 8.30 and 10 o'clock; Sunday school, 2.30; vespers, 7.30.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, (Episcopal.)

Corner Common and Clark Streets. Rev. Reginald H. Coe, rector. Morning service at 10.30 a.m. Sunday school at 12 m.

WAVERLEY UNITARIAN SOCIETY.

Rev. C. H. Allen, pastor. Services every Sunday morning, 10.45; Sunday school, 12 m.; Young People's Religious Union, first and third Sunday each month, 6.30 p.m. All invited.

WAVERLEY BAPTIST SOCIETY.

Rev. H. S. Smith, pastor. Services in Waverley hall; Sunday school, 12.15 p.m.; preaching service, 7.15 p.m.; prayer meeting, Friday evening, 7.30.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Waverley.

Rev. Geo. P. Gilman, pastor. Morning service, 10.45; Sunday school, 12 m. Young People's Society Christian Endeavor, 6.15 p.m.; evening service, 7.15; prayer meeting, Friday evening, 7.30.

ROYAL ARCANUM, Waverley Council, No. 313.

Meets in Lodge hall, Waverley, second and fourth Tuesday evenings each month.

INDEPENDENT ORDER ODD FELLOWS, Trapelo Lodge, No. 238.

Meets in Lodge hall, Waverley, every Monday evening.

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS, Belmont Lodge.

Meets on the first Thursday of each month, at Masonic hall, Belmont.

BELMONT FIRE ALARM.

- No School.
- Concord Ave., near Myrtle St.
- Cor. School and Gode St.
- Cor. Clark and Thomas Sts.
- Cor. Waverley and Common Sts.
- Concord Ave. (Opposite E. A. Atkins).
- Hose House.
- Cor. Pleasant and Clifton Sts.
- Prospect St.
- Cor. Pleasant and Brighton Sts.
- Cross St.
- Brighton St. near Hill's Crossing depot.
- Cor. Common and North Sts.
- Cor. Common and Washington Sts.
- Belmont St. cor. Oxford.
- Cor. School and Washington Sts.
- Grove St.
- Town Farm.
- Waverley St.
- Cor. Lexington and Beech Sts.
- Cor. Church and North Sts.
- White and Maple Sts.
- Mill St. near J. S. Kendall.
- Trapelo road, Agassiz St.
- Spring lane.
- School St. near Hittinger.

One blow for test, at 6.55 a.m., 4.55 p.m.

Two blows when fire is all out.

D. S. McCABE, Chief.

E. PRICE.

H. H. RUSSELL, Engineers.

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Telephone, 3488-3 Main.

Welch's Market.

Groceries and Provisions

941 Massachusetts Ave., Arlington.

Telephone Connection, 2185.

NAVAL OFFICERS AS HOUSEWIVES.

How They Manage to Make Small Salaries Go a Long Way.

How naval officers with salaries varying from \$1,000 to \$3,500 manage to maintain a degree of style seems a deep mystery to the ordinary citizen. Not only must a naval officer keep himself supplied with the half dozen different uniforms specified by the government, but he must be able when ashore to present a decent appearance in civilian attire, must stop at good hotels, must associate with civilians of social position corresponding to his own, and if he has a wife and children he must maintain them in good style.

All this is made possible by that species of domestic communism known as co-operative housekeeping. The officers' mess aboard ship is an illustration of it. Each man in the combination contributes a certain sum for the purchase of supplies. If an officer be short of funds, he may draw two months' pay in advance. The common fund is placed in the hands of a caterer chosen from the mess, and the supplies are purchased in bulk and at the lowest possible cost.

The caterer makes careful calculations, allowing for breakage and other losses, adds a small percentage of profit and then retails his supplies at prices considerably below current rates ashore.

There are ordinarily two officers' messes below decks aboard a United States ship, the wardroom mess and the steerage mess. The latter is for midshipmen and other juniors. The captain messes alone in solemn state, and if a vessel be a flagship the admiral may have his own separate table. The cost of living in the wardroom mess is from \$35 to \$40 a month, exclusive of wines and cigars. All transactions are on a credit system.

Whenever a bottle of wine or a cigar is ordered, the purchaser "writes a check" of the amount. These checks are summed up at the end of the month, and payment is made either directly by the debtor or through the paymaster. No check is given for meals, and each officer is entitled to take guests on board to breakfast or dinner as often as he will. At the end of the cruise the profits of the mess are divided pro rata among the members, and if the ship goes out of commission whatever stock of stores is on hand is either auctioned off to the officers or sold to the mess of some other ship.—New York Herald.

A GROTESQUE FANCY.

The Absurd Idea That It Takes Money to Run a Newspaper.

It takes money to run a newspaper.—St. John (Kan.) News.

What an exaggeration! What a whooper! It has been disproved a thousand times. It is a clean case of air fancy. It doesn't take money to run a newspaper. It can run without money. It is a charitable institution, begging concern, a highway robber. The newspaper is a child of the air, a creature of a dream. It can go on and on and on when other concerns would be in the hands of a receiver and wind up with cobwebs in the window.

It takes wind to run a newspaper. It takes a scintillating acrobatic imagination and a half dozen white shirts and a railroad pass to run a newspaper. But money—Heavens to Betsy and six hands round, who ever needed money in conducting a newspaper? Wind words is the medium of exchange that does the business of the editor. When you see an editor with much money, watch him. He'll be paying his bills and disgracing his profession. Never give money to an editor. Make him take it out. He likes to swap.

Then when you die after having stood around for years and having sneered at the editor and his Jim Crow paper be sure and have your wife send in for three extra copies by one of your weeping children and when she reads the generous and touching notice about you forewarn her to neglect to send 15 cents to the editor. It would overwhelm him. Money is a corrupting thing. The editor knows it, and what he wants is your heartfelt thanks. Then he can thank the printers, and they can thank their grocers.

But money—Scorn the filthy thing. Don't let the editor know anything about it. Keep that for sordid tradespeople who charge for their wares. The Lord loves a cheerful giver. He'll take care of the editor. Don't worry about the editor. He has a charter from the state to act as doorman for the community. He'll get his paper out somehow and stand up for you when you run for office and lie about your pigheaded daughter's tacky wedding and blow about your big footed sons when they get a \$4 per week job and weep over your shriveled soul when it is released from your grasping body and smile at your giddy wife's second marriage. He'll get along, the Lord only knows how, but somehow.—Gatesville (Tex.) Messenger.

Preparing the Impromptu.

Great orators have generally refused to speak on the spur of the moment on important themes. Demosthenes, the king of orators, would never speak in a public meeting without previous thorough preparation. Daniel Webster when once pressed to speak on a subject of great importance refused, saying that he was very busy and had no time to master it. When a friend urged that a few words from him would do much to awaken public attention to the subject, he replied, "If there be so much weight in my words, it is because I do not allow myself to speak on any subject until my mind is imbued with it." On one occasion Webster made a remarkable speech without notes before the Phi Beta Kappa society at Harvard university, when a book was presented to him. After he had gone a manuscript copy of his eloquent "impromptu" address carefully written was found in the book, which he had forgotten to take away.—Saturday Evening Post.

Same Floor.

"Yes; I've got a little money put away," said the talkative speculator. "I've managed to get in on the ground floor once or twice."

"Me, too," whispered the burglar, who sat next to him in the train. "Shake!"—Philadelphia Press.

As Each Views It.

"There is sex in questions." "How so?" "Why, 'Will she have him?' is essentially masculine, while 'Can she get him?' is the feminine of it."—Chicago Post.

The largest gulf is the gulf of Mexico, which has an area of about 800,000 square miles, double that of the bay of Biscay and nearly one-third the area of the United States.

If you have popularity, remember that it is easily lost.—Arlington Globe.

FLASHES OF BOWERY WIT.

Some Odd Signs Seen on This Metropolitan Thoroughfare.

Along the Bowery are dozens of windows where are displayed unredeemed pledges, trinkets or valuables that have strayed from all quarters into these eddies of commerce. Sometimes a melancholy interest attaches to these things, but the pawnbroker is a foe to melancholy. Therefore he puts humorous placards upon his wares to catch the eye and evoke a smile, for a good humored man is a better customer than a gloomy one.

One window displays a cobwebbed skull bearing a placard that says: "There are 1,000 skulls in existence said to be Oliver Cromwell's. This is not one of them. We never misrepresent."

Further along a skull is displayed which is said to have belonged to "Pliny," whose body was entirely consumed in Vesuvius."

A large leg bone is advertised as "good enough to do for you if ever yours is broken."

Watches give the Bowery humorist a splendid field. One of them bears a ticket bidding the passer "buy me if you haven't time." Another confesses that "slow horses did this—made him pawn me for \$25."

One watch asks boldly, "Don't you like my face?" while another, closed, says: "I am ashamed to be here. Take me away!"

A pretentious notice points out that "this watch has three hands, and the third is the second hand!" A stop watch is said to have been used in "timing the great human race."

On a bottle of snakes is hung this solemn warning: "Don't look at me if drunk, for you will certainly see things." Another bottle of the same kind is labeled, "Scar and biten sorts, groundscrabwius."

A dealer whose frankness and disinterested honesty are attractive advertises, "Guns that will shoot and guns that won't," and puts a notice on one of them that confesses, "This is not much good as a gun, but it is 125 years old." Another gun is recommended as "an excellent gun for killing time," and truly it looks all of that. It is a muzzle loader with a match pan. One placard declares that "this is not Aaron Burr's rifle; it is mine, but you can have it for \$1."

A dealer declares his honesty thus: "This looks like a thousand dollar bill, but I made it myself; I never misrepresent." But he casts discredit on the statement by displaying some apple seeds which he declares "belonged to the notorious apple that got Eve into trouble."—New York Times.

FLOWER AND TREE.

A white pine will measure twenty-five feet at twenty years and gain twenty-five feet more in the next ten years.

Japanese florists have succeeded in cultivating a rose which looks red in the sunlight and white in the shade.

Whenever boughs of trees or vines become troublesome lop them off, no matter what time in the season. Make the cuts smooth.

In planting an orchard it is best to use trees one or two years from the bud or graft, as they are less costly and are easier handled.

In Java there is an orchid, the grammatophyllum, all the flowers of which open at once as if by the stroke of a fairy wand, and they also all wither together.

High grass and weeds should not be allowed to stand around fruit trees over winter. They furnish a harbor for mice, which are apt to put in a part of their time girdling the trees.

If manure is to be applied when the trees are set out, take pains to incorporate it thoroughly with the soil. It is a mistake to put manure in the bottom of the place prepared for the trees.

The symmetrical top of a fruit tree depends on its proper pruning when young. When first planted, the top should be well cut back to one straight stem, if of one season's growth, as this will proportion the stem to the sap gathering capacity of the mutilated roots.

At the Dime Museum.

"Passing on now to the next platform, ladies and gentlemen," said the lecturer, "permit me to call your attention to the two headed snake, probably the greatest curiosity in the known world. This snake, you perceive, ladies and gentlemen, has a head at each end of the body. In consequence of this we are compelled to exhibit it as a dead snake."

"The mouths were equally ravenous. Each brain worked independently of the brain at the other extremity; hence each half of the body was always working contrary to the other half, and when the mouth at one extremity was about to seize some morsel of food it would find itself jerked away in order that the mouth at the other end might seize some equally tempting morsel of food. The snake being too thick and strong in the middle to be torn apart, thus permitting each half to lead a separate and untrammelled existence, there was nothing for the poor creature to do but to starve to death, which it accordingly did."

A THACKERAY FEAST.

The Bill of Fare and a Description of the Beefsteak.

Perhaps the one feast which clings most closely to the reader's memory is that described by Thackeray in one of his charming essays, though how far this may be defined as a "feast in fiction" is a question for the casual. The piece is, one fears, less known in these degenerate days than it deserves, and a quotation may be pardoned even by those persons of a right turn of mind who know their Thackeray. The dinner in question was eaten at the Cafe Foy, for whose locality the modern tourist will consult his Baedeker in vain. The account of this dinner is too long to quote in full, but one cannot refrain from extracting the bill of fare and the description of the beefsteak. "We had:

"Portage julienne, with a little puree in it, Two entrecotes aux epinards, One perdreau truffe, One fromage soufflee, A bottle of Nuits with the beef, A bottle of Sauterne with the partridge.

"And perhaps a glass of punch, with a cigar afterward, but this is neither here nor there. . . . After the soup we had what I do not hesitate to call the very best beefsteak I ever ate in my life. By the shade of Heligabalus, as I write about it now, a week after I have eaten it, the old, rich, sweet, piquant, juicy taste comes smacking on my lips again, and I feel something of that exquisite sensation I then had. I am ashamed of the delight which the eating of that piece of meat caused me. G. and I had quarreled about the soup . . . but when we began on the steak we looked at each other and loved each other. We did not speak; our hearts were too full for that. But we took a bit and laid down our forks and looked at one another and understood each other. There were no two individuals on this wide earth, no two lovers billing in the shade, no mother clasping her baby to her heart, more supremely happy than we. Every now and then we had a glass of honest, firm, generous Burgundy that nobly supported the meat. As you may fancy, we did not leave a single morsel of the steak, but when it was done we put bits of bread into the silver dish and wistfully sopped up the gravy. I suppose I shall never in this world taste anything so good again."—Cornhill Magazine.

OBEYED THE JUDGE.

His Honor Was Respected Even if the Law Had Not Been.

Georgia has a stringent law forbidding its citizens to carry pistols on pain of forfeiting the weapons and paying a fine of \$50 or being imprisoned for thirty days. Shortly after the passage of this enactment Judge Lester was holding court in a little town when suddenly he suspended the trial of a case by ordering the sheriff to lock the doors of the courthouse.

"Gentlemen," said the judge when the doors were closed, "I have just seen a pistol on a man in this room, and I cannot reconcile it to my sense of duty to let such a violation of the law pass unnoticed. I ought perhaps to go before the grand jury and indict him, but if that man will walk up to this stand and lay his pistol and a fine of a dollar down here I will let him off this time."

The judge paused, and a lawyer sitting just before him got up, slipped his hand into a hip pocket, drew out a neat ivory handled six shooter and laid it, with a dollar, upon the stand.

"This is all right," said the judge, "but you are not the man I saw with the pistol."

Upon this another lawyer arose and laid down a Colt's revolver and a dollar bill before the judge, who repeated his former observation. The process went on until nineteen pistols of all kinds and sizes and shapes lay upon the stand, together with \$19 by their side. The judge laughed as he complimented the nineteen delinquents upon being men of business, but added that the man whom he had seen with the pistol had not yet come up, and, glancing at the far side of the court, he continued:

"I'll give him one minute to accept my proposition, and if he fails I will hand him over to the sheriff."

Immediately two men from the back of the court arose and began to move toward the judge's stand. Once they stopped to look at each other and then, coming slowly forward, laid down their pistols and their dollars. As they turned their backs the judge said:

"This man with the black whiskers is the one that I originally saw."—New England Magazine.

His Tongue Was Safe.

A little three-year-old of Newton has frequently astonished his parents by rather witty remarks. One day recently his mother was busy preparing to go away, and Willie came into the house and made a great deal of noise running about with his heavy shoes. His mother told him she was so tired that she would like to have him go up stairs and take his shoes off and put his slippers on. Willie obeyed and, returning to the room where his mother was, talked incessantly. Several times she had to stop in the midst of her work to answer his questions. Finally her patience became exhausted, and she said: "Willie, will you stop talking? You have me crazy." He stopped a minute, then replied, "Well, you made me take my shoes off, but you can't make me take my tongue out, anyway."—Boston Herald.

Ancient Mustaches.

Men with enormous mustaches really have nothing to be proud of. Rather are they to be pitied. Those of high rank among the Gauls and Britons, according to Caesar and Diodorus, shaved the chin, but wore immense forests of tangled hair on the upper lip. The mustaches of the inhabitants of Cornwall and the Scilly Isles hung down upon their breasts like wings.—New York Press.

The Doctor and the Professor.

"I wouldn't say 'easy as A B C' if I were in your place, I think," said the professor.

"Can anything be easier than A B C?" asked the doctor, frowning.

"Certainly," rejoined the professor. "E Z R."—Chicago Tribune.

Gold is the best conductor of heat, but stands second as a conductor of electricity. Copper is the best conductor of electricity, but stands fourth as conductor of heat.

Work and see how cheerful you will be. Work and see how independent you will be.

It is said that the commonest name in Scotland as well as in England is Smith.

HE MADE HER SAY "OBEY."

How a Facetious Bridegroom Caused His Bride to Take the Vow.

"I remember," said an old clergyman the other day, "that I was suddenly hard put to it to decide whether I should roar with laughter at a solemn service in the house of God or whether I should be very angry. The upshot was that I had such hard work to keep a straight countenance that I forgot to be angry at all. The incident arose in this way:

"It was in my early days in the ministry, and I was marrying a young farmer to a country lass in a backwoods church. About that time the women of America were just beginning to kick against the clause in our marriage service which makes them promise 'to love, honor and obey' their spouses. The bride in this case wanted to escape the vow, but did not have the courage to refuse utterly to take it. Instead she tried to slur the sentence when it came her turn to repeat the words after me, and she said, 'To love, honor and 'bey,' leaving out the 'o' in the hope that I would not notice the omission. But I did notice the omission and stopped."

"You must say 'obey' clearly," I announced, 'or I cannot go on.'"

The bride hung her head, but a stubborn look came over her face, and I could see that it would take a lot of persuasion to make her change her mind.

"Will you not say 'obey'?" I asked.

"She only shook her head."

"Come, now," said I coaxingly. 'I will repeat the words again, and you say them after me.'"

"I did so, and the bride murmured, 'Love, honor and 'bey.'"

"I looked at the bridegroom to see if he had any suggestion to make. The irreverent fellow actually gave me a wink. 'Try her once more, sir,' he said. 'The third time's the best. She only wants coaxing.'"

"The bride shot him an indignant look and exclaimed tartly, 'I'll say the same thing over a hundred times and not a syllable more.'"

"I was getting weary of this nonsense, so I rapped out the words very suddenly and shortly, 'Love, honor and obey,' at the same time shooting out my index finger at the girl. This seemed to startle her, and with equal rapidity she began to repeat, 'Love, honor and—'

"Just here the bridegroom gave her a sharp dig in the ribs with a huge forefinger, and the girl emitted a pained 'Oh! But, determined not to be interrupted in what she had intended to say, she finished her own rendition of the vow without a second's pause and ejaculated 'bey.'"

New York Tribune.

THE SMOKE CONSUMER WORKED.

That Was the Laundry's Great Objection to It.

"About a year ago," said a Chicago patent lawyer, "I secured a patent on a smoke consumer for a client of mine. He came into the office the other day, and I asked him what he was doing with his invention."

"Well," he said, "I haven't had much success with it. It's hard work to get a thing like that introduced. Last spring, after a lot of arguing, I got a west side laundry firm to try it, with the understanding that I was to take it out at my own expense if it didn't give satisfaction. After it had been in use a month or so I thought I'd go over and see how it was working."

"As I approached the laundry I saw that there wasn't a bit of smoke rolling out of the stack. In fact, it was almost impossible to see from the outside that there was a fire in the boiler. It made me feel mighty good to see that the thing was working so well, and I went into the office full of confidence."

"Well," I said to the senior partner, "how do you like your smoke consumer?"

"I've been going to write to you about that," he replied. "We want it taken out."

"What's the trouble?" I asked him.

"You agreed to take it out at our own expense if it wasn't satisfactory, you know. We have the contract in writing."

"That's all right. I'm not denying that I agreed to take it out, but I'd like to know what's the matter with it. I looked at it just now, and it seemed to be consuming the smoke all right."

"Oh, it consumes, as far as that's concerned, but since the smoke has quit rolling out of the stack a lot of our old customers seem to think we've shut down here, and they're taking their laundry somewhere else."

"Yes," the junior partner added, "and I can't imagine where we ever got the fool idea that we ought to help stop the smoke, anyway. It would be just as sensible for a saloon keeper to go around preaching temperance."

"So I had to take the consumer out, and I've decided to give up the idea of trying to introduce it among the laundries."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Electing the Pope.

Since the year 1059 the pope has been formally elected by the college of cardinals. The cardinals meet on the eleventh day after a pope's decease in a series of double cells in the Vatican, one of the cells being for the cardinal and the other for the secretary or chamberlain. On the twelfth day the election begins, the votes of two-thirds of the cardinals being necessary to elect the pope. All communication with the outside world or between themselves is denied the cardinals, their food being passed to them through an opening in the cell. They are not bound to elect a cardinal—only heretics or persons guilty of simony are excluded—and after an agreement of two-thirds has been reached the closing act of the election and announcement of the choice takes place in a chapel reserved for that purpose.

Correct Quotation.

If you must quote, do quote correctly. Is the pen mightier than the sword? Thousands say or print, "The pen is mightier than the sword." It may be true, but if it is meant for a quotation it is not fairly given. The original lines in the play are:

Beneath the rule of men entirely great
The pen is mightier than the sword.

This error has been corrected over and over again, but those who misquote seldom read what they are pretending to quote, but quote from a man who quoted from another man who—and so on. In many books will be found long lists of these prevalent misquotations.—St. Nicholas.

Particular.

"You want the pockets to run up and down, I suppose," said the tailor.

"No, sir," the irritable customer replied. "I prefer stationary pockets. You may make the slits perpendicular, however."

LEXINGTON CHURCHES, SOCIETIES, ETC.

CHURCH OF OUR REDEEMER.

Episcopal.
Services—Sunday, preaching 11 a.m.; Sunday school, 9:45 a.m. Holy communion first and third Sundays of each month.
FIRST PARISH UNITARIAN CHURCH
Rev. Carleton A. Staples, pastor, residence Massachusetts avenue, near Elm avenue. Services—Sunday, preaching 10:30 a.m.; Sunday school 12 m. Young People's society every Thursday. Sewing circle every Sunday evening in the vestry at 7 p.m.

FOLLEN UNITARIAN CHURCH.
Massachusetts Avenue, near Pleasant street, west, E. L.

Rev. Lorenzo D. Cochrane, residence Locust avenue, East Lexington. Services—Sunday, 10:45 a.m., 7 p.m.; Sunday school 12:00 m. Follen Alliance, fortnightly, Thursdays, at 2 p.m. Follen guild meets 6:30 p.m. Sunday. Lend-a-Hand club and Little Helpers.

HANCOCK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Massachusetts Avenue, opposite the Common.

Rev. Charles F. Carter, pastor, residence Hancock street. Services—Sunday, 10:30 a.m., 7 p.m.; Sunday school 12 m. Week days, 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. Monday evening prayer, Thursdays, 7:45 p.m.

LEXINGTON BAPTIST CHURCH.

Massachusetts Ave., near Wallis Place. Rev. J. H. Cox, pastor, residence Waltham. Services—Sunday, preaching, 10:30 a.m., 7 p.m.; Sunday school, 12 m.; Tuesday, 7:45 p.m.; Y. P. S. C. E., Friday, 7:45 p.m., prayer meeting.

Brach, Emerson Hall, East Lexington. Services—Sunday, 3 p.m.; Sunday school, 4 p.m.; Thursday evening, 7:45 p.m., prayer meeting.

ST. BRIDGET'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Massachusetts Ave., near Elm Ave.

Rev. P. J. Kavanagh, pastor, residence next to St. Ann's. Services—Alternate Sundays at 9 and 10:30 a.m.; vespers 4 p.m., every Sunday; Weekdays, mass at 8 a.m.

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

Simon Robinson Lodge.

Meets at Masonic hall, Town Hall building, second Monday of each month at 7:30 p.m.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

Meets in A. O. U. W. hall, Hancock street, corner Bedford street, second and fourth Tuesday evenings in each month.

IMPROVED ORDER OF HEPTASOPHS.

Lexington Conclave.

Meets at A. O. U. W. hall, second and fourth Wednesday evenings.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

George G. Meade Post 119.

Meets in Grand Army hall third Thursday of each month.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

Council No. 94.

Meets in Lexington hall, Hunt block, Massachusetts avenue, first and third Tuesday of each month.

LEXINGTON HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Meets in Corey hall second Tuesday evenings of winter months.

THE LEND-A-HAND OF THE UNITARIAN CHURCH.

Meets second Tuesday in each month at 3 p.m., in the church vestry.

ART CLUB.

Meetings held Monday afternoons at members' residences, from November 1st to May 1st.

EAST LEXINGTON FINANCE CLUB.

Meets first Monday each month at Stone building, East Lexington.

I XINGTON MONDAY CLUB.

Meets in winter every week at homes of members. Membership limited to 10.

SHAKESPEARE CLUB.

Meetings held Monday evenings, at members' residences, from October 1st to May 15.

THE TOURIST CLUB.

Meetings held at members' houses, Monday, 2:30 p.m.

LEXINGTON FIRE ALARM.

LOCATION OF BOXES.

46 cor. Pleasant and Watertown streets.

49 cor. Waltham and Middle streets.

50 cor. Lincoln and School streets.

52 cor. Clark and Forest streets.

54 cor. Mass. avenue and Cedar street.

56 Bedford street—No. Lexington depot.

57 Bedford street—Opp. J. M. Reed's.

58 cor. Hancock and Adams streets.

59 cor. Ash and Reed streets.

62 cor. Woburn and Vine streets.

63 cor. Woburn and Lowell streets.

65 Lowell street near Arlington line.

72 Warren st. opp. Mrs. W. R. Monroe's.

73 cor. Mass. avenue and Woburn street.

74 cor. Bloomsfield and Eustice streets.

75 Mass. avenue and Percy road.

76 Mass. avenue opp. Village hall.

77 Mass. avenue and Pleasant street.

78 Mass. avenue opp. E. Lexington depot.

79 Mass. avenue and Sylvia streets.

81 Bedford street near Elm street.

82 Centre Engine House.

83 cor. Grant and Sherman streets.

84 cor. Merriam and Oakland streets.

85 Hancock street near Hancock avenue.

86 cor. Mass. and Elm avenues.

87 Chandler street opp. J. P. Prince's.

89 Mass. avenue near town hall.

PRIVATE BOXES.

231 Morrill estate, Lowell street.

361 Carhouse, Bedford st., No. Lexington.

DEPARTMENT SIGNALS.

Second alarm, repetition of first; general alarm, eleven blows; all out, two blows; brush fire, three blows followed by box number.

SPECIAL SIGNALS.

Test signal, one blow at 12 m.; no school signal, three blows repeated three times; police call, five blows three times; special signal, 22 five times from electric light station.

LOCATION OF WHISTLES, ETC.

Whistle at electric light station, bell on Follen church, East Lexington, tapper at residence of chief engineer, tapper at residence of first assistant engineer, tapper at residence of second assistant engineer, tapper at pumping station, tapper at residence of C. H. Foster, police, tapper at residence of C. H. Franks, police, tapper at centre engine house, tapper at East Lexington engine house, tapper at residence of James H. Shepley.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Before giving an alarm be sure a fire exists.

Give the alarm at the nearest box.

Pull the hook way down, only once, and let go.

Never give an alarm for a fire seen at a distance.

Wait at the box, if possible, and direct the firemen to the fire.

Never give a second alarm for the same fire; all second alarms are given by the engineers or other persons in authority.

Never give an alarm for a brush fire unless buildings are in danger; but inform the engineers and they will take action to extinguish it.

Citizens are requested to inform themselves as to the location of keys. Signs over the boxes will give the necessary information.

CAUTION TO PERSONS HAVING KEYS.

Never open boxes except to give an alarm.

You cannot remove your key until an engineer releases it, and it will then be returned to you.

Never allow the key out of your possession except to some responsible party, for the purpose of giving an alarm, and then see that it is returned.

If you remove from your place of residence or business, return the key to the chief engineer.

LEXINGTON ADVERTISERS.

JOHN A. FRATUS,
Jeweler,
Watches, Clocks,
Jewelry, etc.
All Repairing Guaranteed.
Store At Post Office,
Lexington.

CAMELLIA PLACE
Conservatories
Off Hancock Avenue
and Bedford Street,
Lexington, Mass.

Call and see our choice collection of
Flowers.
We have a large variety.

ALSO CHOICE PLANTS FOR
Decorations of Halls and Churches
Flowers for Funerals, Receptions,
and other occasions furnished and
arranged very promptly. Orders
solicited.
JAMES COMLEY.

LEXINGTON
ICE CO.
GEO. M. WILSON, Prop.
PURE RESERVOIR ICE.
Families Supplied all Seasons
of the Year.
P. O. BOX 403.
Parker Street, Lexington.

G. W. SAMPSON,
Fire Insurance Life
Hartford Fire Insurance Co., Established 1797
Fire Association of Philadelphia, Estab. 1872
Imperial Fire Ins. Co. of London, Eng., Est. 1800
Worcester Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Estab. 1823.
Equitable Life Assurance Society.
Office, Sherburne's Block, Lexington.

\$2.50 Radcliffe Shoe
FOR LADIES.
FOR SALE BY
FRANK O. NELSON,
Massachusetts Avenue,
Near Town Hall, LEXINGTON.

CHARLES T. WEST,
General Fire Insurance,
Opp. P. O., Lexington.
Telephone Connection.
Your Patronage is Solicited.

J. H. FRIZELLE & SON,
EAST LEXINGTON,
Teaming, Jobbing
PERFECT EQUIPMENT.
CAREFUL DRIVERS.
Satisfaction Always Guaranteed.

H. MALCOLM TORREY,
BLACKSMITH
Practical Horse Shoeing and Jobbing.
Hand-made Shoes For Driving Horses
a Specialty.
Horses Called for and Returned.
Lock Box 8, East Lexington.

C. A. MANDELBOG,
GODDARD BUGGY, ROAD CART
And Three Express and Provision Wagons
FOR SALE.
Massachusetts Avenue, Near Post Office
EAST LEXINGTON.

LUCIUS A. AUSTIN,
DEALER IN
Choice Groceries, Fancy Goods
Stationery, Daily Papers and Small
Wares of all Kinds.
Laundry Agency, Tel. 14-3 Lexington.
East Lexington Post Office

W. L. BURRILL,
DEALER IN
Cigars, Tobacco,
Confectionery,
DAILY AND SUNDAY PAPERS,
ALSO GROCERIES.
POST OFFICE, NORTH LEXINGTON.
Public Telephone, 683 Lexington.

EDWARD HUNNEWELL,
Expressing, Jobbing &
Furniture Moving.
Baggage Delivered to and from All Trains.
Stand: Centre Depot. P. O. Box 506,
LEXINGTON.

D. J. VAUGHAN,
Practical PLUMBER,
Repairing in all its branches.
Furnace Work and Hot Water Heating a
Specialty.
Sherburne Row, Mass. Ave., Lexington.

E. B. McLALAN,
(Successor to Wm. E. Denham)
HORSESHOER,
Special attention given to Over-reaching,
Interfering, or Lamé Horses.
Shop at the Old Stand, Adjoining R. R.
Station, Western Side, Lexington.

AT A SAVINGS BANK.

Why a Man Who Was in a Hurry Did Not Make a Deposit.

The business man who was in a hurry was standing in line at the savings bank, waiting his turn to deposit. There was only one person ahead of him, and he was congratulating himself upon this good luck. The person ahead was a woman, and when the business man arrived she was just opening negotiations with the receiving teller.

"Now, I want to open accounts," she began, "for some little nieces and nephews of mine. It's for a present, you know," confidentially, "and I'm only going to put \$5 in each book. Of course that isn't much, but— Here the teller endeavored to get down to the business details, but in vain. "If they're real saving, as I want them to be, they'll soon make it more. Lots of rich men started with—"

"Yes, yes, madam," interrupted the teller in desperation; "of course they did. Now, what are these children's names and ages?"

"Why, there's Fannie, my namesake, she's nine—no, maybe it was eight her last birthday. What? Oh, her full name? Frances Jane, of course. How stupid of me! And then Johnnie—no, John William, named after an uncle that died. He's six and just as cute as he can be. You wouldn't believe what that child—"

"Yes, I would, madam, but please be as brief as possible and omit everything but business. Are there any more children?"

"Oh, yes. There's the baby, Mildred. She's ten months old, and I thought she seemed pretty young to have a bankbook all to herself, so I'd like to take one for her and her mother together. Her mother's only my brother's sister-in-law, but she's just like an own sister to me. What? I can't do that? Well, that's funny, but you fix it according to the rules, of course."

The business man, who had at first glared savagely at the loquacious depositor, now shifted wearily from one leg to the other and began to show signs of collapse.

The teller succeeded in extracting the necessary information as to the birthplace of the children and then inquired in whose names the books were to be held in trust for them.

"Will you have it in their mother's name or their father's or whose?" he asked shortly.

"Their father's! Mercy sakes!" exclaimed the depositor energetically. "Why, he's a perfect good for nothing scamp if there ever was one. You couldn't trust him!"

